# The New-York Times.

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## WASHINGTON.

### *MR. CUSHING'S NOMINATION.*

*Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.*

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.—The confirmation of Mr. Cushing depends on the record that can be produced in the executive session, by those friendly to him, as to his position toward the constitutional amendments, and the measures of reconstruction, and, indeed, his whole course since the beginning of the war, his record back of that time, made up by his opinions as Attorney General under President Pierce, and by any published letters and speeches of his, has been carefully searched by several Senators and a vigorous opposition is promised. Senator Sargent, who made the objection to confirmation on Friday, has given his whole time since then to the collection of material for a speech in opposition. Senator Brownlow is outspoken in his opposition, and will have a speech read. Among those who are correctly rumored to be opposed to the confirmation are the two Senators from Iowa, two from Michigan, four from the Pacific coast, Morrill of Maine, and Morton. In favor of his nomination, warmly and actively, are said to be Senators Conkling, Sumner, and Boutwell, who will defend Mr. Cushing's record since 1861, and vouch for the soundness of his positions and views on those political subjects concerning which he is charged as being unrepublican. The opposition to Mr. Cushing will seek to delay action, expecting that time and the expression of hostile public and party sentiment will ensure defeat of confirmation. The effort to finish the Salary Repeal bill to-morrow will probably postpone any extended executive session till Tuesday; and then, if long debate, which can hardly be avoided, arises, the vote will be put off for several days. On the other hand, the friends of Mr. Cushing will attempt to make such a showing of his fidelity to the principles of reconstruction that opposition will be disarmed.

SERIOUS TROUBLE ANTICIPATED IN TEXAS.

Information has to-day been received from Gov. Davis at Austin, Texas, stating that violence is anticipated on Tuesday next. Some 300 men of desperate character are already assembled in the suburbs of that city to assist, it is understood, in contemplated acts of violence. It is announced to be the deliberate intention of Democratic leaders to inaugurate the Fourteenth Legislature on Tuesday, using violence if necessary, and it is also presumed to be their intention to depose Gov. Davis. Whatever may be said of the decision of the Supreme Court of that State relative to the unconstitutionality of the recent elections both parties seem to admit that the term of Gov. Davis does not legally expire until April 28 next. To depose Gov. Davis on Tuesday next, even should the Fourteenth Legislature be permitted to peacably convene would consequently be a revolutionary act. The only military force which Gov. Davis has at control is one company of colored Militia supplied with good arms, but without any appropriation for their support. The Texan politicians now here have laid their case before the executive authorities, and hope for interference to prevent revolutionary proceedings in case Gov. Davis shall make the constitutional application. The authorities here, however, do not seem to consider Federal interference desirable. Gov. Davis disavows any desire to perpetuate himself in office beyond the limit of his constitutional term, April 28. In his capacity as Executive officer he considers that he must enforce the decision of the Supreme Court, to prevent the Fourteenth Legislature from assembling, and to maintain order until a new election can be held. The consequences likely to result from the meeting of the Legislature are represented as very serious. In view of the decision of the Supreme Court, every act of that body would furnish the occasion for endless litigation.

THE INDIAN PEACE COMMISSION AND THE INTERIOR DEPARTMENT.

There has arisen a very serious difficulty between the Indian Peace Commission and the Interior Department. The Peace Commission have sent to the President charges against the Interior Department, in which they aver that the officers of that department have been guilty of extravagance, corruption, and fraud. The Interior Department in reply will claim that it can justify itself of all the charges brought by the Peace Commissioners, and, as a counter-charge, will set up that the Peace Commissioners have been guilty of corrupt practices in awarding Indian contracts to their personal friends. Those who favor the transfer of the Indian Bureau to the War Department will take advantage of these dissensions to urge such transfer.

CHEAP TRANSPORTATION TO TIDE-WATER.

Gen. Hurlbut will to-morrow introduce in the House a bill providing for the charter of a double track railroad from tide-water at New-York to the Mississippi River. The bill is very carefully guarded, and will provide that the road shall be regulated by a board of Government Commissioners. The bill will also provide for a subsidy in the form of a guarantee of interest to the amount of $10,000 per mile, which is about one-fourth of the estimated cost of construction. It is claimed by the advocates of the bill that a road so constructed could transport wheat from the Mississippi River to New-York at a profit for fifteen cents per bushel.

COLORADO.

Jerome B. Chaffee, delegate for Colorado, will to-morrow present to the House the petition of 12,000 citizens, praying for the admission of Colorado as a State. Petitions will then be before Congress from over 18,000 citizens of that Territory for admission. The vote of Colorado at the last election was 21,000, which is an increase of 6,698 over the vote of 1872. There are two bills to be presented for the admission of Colorado; one by Mr. Chaffee, and one by Mr. McKee. Mr. Chaffee, who is in charge of a sub-committee having the subject in charge, expects soon to favorably report one of these bills. The President recommended the admission of Colorado in his last message. The opposition to the project is probably great enough in Congress to defeat the bill.

LOUISIANA.

It is now the intention to call up the Louisiana case in the Senate on Tuesday next, should the Salary bill be disposed of to-morrow. The movement to secure a new election has lost most of its strength, and it is likely Pinchback will be admitted upon his credentials in accordance with the precedent already set in several cases.

THE CHARGES AGAINST INDIAN COMMISSIONER SMITH.

The commission which has been investigating the charges against Indian Commissioner Smith will, it is expected, complete its report this week. The authors of the charges first refused to appear or to bring their testimony before the commission, because it was not empowered to compel the attendance of witnesses and administer oaths. It was determined to attach one of the Indian inspectors to the commission, but it was discovered that the power of the inspector only extends to the administering of oaths, and not to the compelling of witnesses. The refusal of the prosecution to conduct its case before the commission and the action of Mr. Welch in continuing to reiterate publicly the charges, as he has just done in an open letter to the President, will make it necessary for the commission to render its decision on the evidence which it has gathered independently and without assistance from interested parties. The nature of the report that will be made is not yet disclosed further than it is not likely to reflect upon the action of the Commissioner.

THE SALARY QUESTION.

A caucus of Republican Senators has been called to meet to-morrow morning before the convening of the Senate. The purpose of the caucus is to forward action on the Salary Repeal bill, and it is expected an agreement will be made to vote before adjournment to-morrow. It has been rumored that the caucus had some purpose connected with the nomination of Chief Justice, but such is not the fact, as the only intention in calling the meeting was that stated above.

THE TEN PER CENT. TARIFF REDUCTION.

There will be an effort made in the House to-morrow, if opportunity offers, to pass under the suspension of the rules a bill to repeal the ten per cent. reduction of the tariff which was made at the last session of Congress. The success of such a movement, requiring, as it does, two-thirds of the votes of the House, is extremely doubtful, especially as the reduction was originally made under a suspension of the rules by a two-thirds vote.

THE FIRE IN HELENA COUNTY.

Postmaster Crounse telegraphs from Helena, Montana, that the fire destroyed nearly the entire business part of that city, besides many dwellings. The Post Office was destroyed, but the money, mails, and money orders were saved. This is the second time in a little over two years that Helena has been thus devastated.

ILLNESS OF CHARLES ASTOR BRISTED.

Charles Astor Bristed, well known as "Carl Benson," is lying dangerously ill at his residence in this city.

PROBABLE ACTION ON THE SALARY BILL.

There is no prospect of the Salary bill being offered in the House to-morrow, as was intended last week. The action of the Senate on the bill which it holds is so nearly concluded, that it would only confuse the question and delay the conclusion of the matter if another bill should be passed by the House. It is the opinion of some very shrewd politicans and members of Congress that the bill finally passed will reduce no salaries except those of members of Congress.

MR. KELLEY'S TEMPORARY LOAN RESOLUTION.

Mr. Kelley will, to-morrow, attempt, under a suspension of the rules in the House, to secure action upon his resolution, which pronounces against an increase of taxation, and calls for temporary loans. Mr. Kelley's motion on this subject, when made before the recess, was defeated by filibustering and delay, and no vote was actually taken on the merits of the proposition. There was a great deal of fear among those who are conservative on the subject of finance that the resolution would pass the House if a direct vote had been reached. Fortunately, in any event, the resolution cannot receive the favor of the Senate.

THE ATTORNEY GENERAL AND THE WESTERN DISTRICT OF ARKANSAS.

The connection of the Attorney General with the alleged frauds in Arkansas has been misrepresented. The reports of the special agent sent to investigate affairs in that State, which contain the damaging declarations, not only do not reflect upon Attorney General Williams, but are the result of his own efforts to prevent fraud, and to secure economy in the administration of the United States Marshal's Office in that State. The special agent was sent, by the direction of the Attorney General, to obtain information as to transactions which could not otherwise well be understood here, and the investigation was had under the instructions of the Attorney General himself. The Western District of Arkansas, in which these frauds are said to have been committed, is much unlike any other district in the United States. It embraces within its limits the immense Indian Territory, in which, by the terms of the treaties, the processes of the United States courts are to run. One of the charges made in the report is, that it has been the custom to arrest persons in the Indian Territory without warrant, and to deliver them to the Deputy Marshals, by whom they were taken to a United States Commissioner, often resident hundreds of miles away, who would then issue the warrants. For these services Deputy Marshals are accustomed to charge fees and mileage. Two facts are omitted in this statement. It seems not to be know that the treaties of the United States with the several tribes of Indians of the Indian Territory contain express provisions that the Indian officers and the agents of the United States within the Indian Territory shall have authority to arrest persons without warrant, and to convey them without warrant to a Deputy United States Marshal, who in turn shall deliver them to some United States Commissioner, by whom the warrant shall be issued if legal cause therefor is shown. These alleged illegal arrests, it will therefore be seen, are strictly in accordance with the mandatory provisions of the Indian treaties, which, it would seem, the special agent should have known. The second point overlooked is, that the Attorney-General has allowed the alleged extravagant fees in cases of such arrests. The assumption is false. The Attorney General has not directed the payment of the account for fees and mileage rendered by the then United States Marshal, Britton, in these cases. On the contrary, it was to inquire into the nature of this account that the special agent in question was sent to Arkansas, in order that the Attorney General might have his report before approving or disallowing the accounts. As soon as the report was received it was forwarded, with the bills of Britton, to Mr. Taylor, First Controller of the Treasury, whose duty it is to pass upon the accounts. The decision of the Controller in the case has not yet been rendered; but it is known that he has determined to reject a very considerable portion of the claims of Britton. Controller Taylor, while recognizing the validity of the treaty with the Indian tribes, which gives the legal authority for these arrests in the Indian Territory, and for conveying the persons without process to a United States Commissioner, holds that it must be construed to have been the intent of the treaty that the persons so arrested should be taken to a United States Commissioner without expense to the General Government.

In such a country as the Indian Territory, the possibilities of frauds are always great. The Attorney General has been so convinced of this, that last year he recommended that the Western District of Arkansas be abolished. This Congress refused to do.

Senator Dorsey is not trying to force the settlement of the accounts of Britton, as has been alleged.

These accounts have been left for the adjudication of the First Controller, Taylor, who is wholly beyond the reach of influence in his decisions.

The special agent who made the report is now active in his efforts to secure the removal of the present Marshal, Sarber, and to procure the appointment of a Mr. Fuller to be Marshal. The argumentative portions of the special agent's report seem quite as much designed to make out a case against Sarber as to comply with his own specific instructions.

Mr. Sarber has agreed that the expenses of the entire district for the current fiscal year shall not exceed $100,000. Hitherto they have ranged from $200,000 to $250,000.

*Dispatch to the Associated Press.*

THE PATENT CONVENTION—PROGRAMME OF PROCEEDINGS.

On Thursday next the Patent Convention, called by a committee of the International Congress at Vienna, will assemble in this city. The object of the convention is, primarily, to take into consideration the resolutions, adopted at the Patent Congress held at Vienna last year, and pass upon them; but it will, doubtless, take up also the question of the condition of our own patent system, and discuss various propositions for its amendment. All persons interested in any way in the subject of patent protection are invited to attend the convention, and an opportunity will be given for a free expression of opinion on all the questions that may be brought before it. The convention will be held at the Legislative Hall on Pennsylvania avenue, between Ninth and Tenth streets, and will be called to order by a member of the Vienna Committee. Hon. J. M. Thatcher will then give an account of the proceedings of the Vienna Congress, to which he was commissioned by the United States Government. It is understood that a large number of delegates from all parts of the country, representing every class of men interested in patent questions, will attend the convention, and it is expected that the discussions will have great interest for inventors and manufacturers and for the general public. A local executive committee has the arrangements in charge, and has extended invitations to Judge Nott, of the Court of Claims, Judge B. R. Curtis, and Hon. M. D. Leggett, Commissioners of Patents, to address the convention.

A CHEAP TRANSPORTATION SCHEME.

Representative Hurlbut, of Illinois, a member of the Committee for Railways and Canals, will probably to-morrow introduce a bill, the features of which he foreshowed at the meeting of the friends of cheap transportation last night, for the construction of a double-track freight railway from New-York to Council Bluffs, with branches to Chicago and St. Louis, the railway to be constructed and operated by a corporation under the auspices of the General Government and controlled by a Board of Government Commissioners, the rates for transportation on cereals to be fixed at five mills per ton per mile for any distance over 750 miles, the entire length of the road being 1,500 miles. These rates are never to be increased. For shorter distances than 750 miles the rates are to be a little more than five mills per ton per mile. The road is to be operated exclusively as a freight road for cereals, stock, and other productions. The trains will move at the quickest, but most economical rate of speed, which will be at least ten miles an hour. The cost of the road is estimated at $175,000,000, including the necessary rolling stock. The Government aid suggested is a guarantee of five per cent. interest on $30,000,000 of bonds. The capacity of the road will be 60,000 tons a day each way. The Commissioners are to fix the various rates of transportation and make suitable provision for the care and safety of the freight carried both ways. When the road shall earn beyond what is necessary for the payment of interest on the capital stock, and eight per cent. dividend, the rates of freight originally established are to be reduced.

POST OFFICE CHANGES.

The following Post Office changes have been ordered:

*New-England.*—Offices Established—Melrose Highlands, Middlesex County, Mass., John Singer, Jr., Postmaster; Manchester Depot, Bennington County, Vt., John C. Blackmer, Postmaster. Discontinued—South Hinesburg, Chittenden County, Vt. Postmasters Appointed—Enoch Allen, East Parsonfield, York County, Me.; Clifford J. Ramsdell, Lebanon, York County, Me. Russell B. Hersey, Strickland's Ferry, Androscoggin County, Me.; Frank C. Towle, Hookset, Merrimack County, N. H.; E. B. Eaton, Warren, Grafton County, N. H.; Leonard Galusha, East Franklin, Franklin County, Vt.; Francis P. Russell, Lynnfield Centre, Essex County, Mass.; Barsilla B. Banks, Greenfield Hill, Fairfield County, Conn.

*New-York.*—Office established—Culver's Point, Cayuga County, George Clark, Postmaster. Discontinued—South Wilton, Saratoga County. Names changed—Collins, Erie County, to West Collins; Suffolk, Suffolk County, to Central Islip, and Geo. K. Hubbs, Jr., appointed postmaster. Postmasters appointed—Samuel C. Stanton, Brant, Erie County; George H. Hoble, Cairo, Greene County; Wm. C. Mathews, Canaseraga, Allegany County; Wm. Ayres, Duane, Franklin County; Herbert C. Stockwell, East Wilson, Niagara County; Horatio J. Evans, Florence, Oneida County; Lia. Davis, Fly Mountain, Ulster County; Freedom W. Shudom, Holmesville, Chenango County; Wm. K. Pickhard, Jacob's Reef, Onondaga County; John W. Keys, Oakland, Livingston County; Miss Helen M. Crosby, Orleans, Ontario County; Nathaniel W. Conkling, Sugar Loaf, Orange County; Cornelius Cornell, West Barre, Orleans County; Mrs. Emily M. Payne, West Farmington, Ontario County.

*New-Jersey.*—Office Established—Allaire, Monmouth County; Hal Allaire, Postmaster. Postmasters Appointed—James Sexton, Charlotteburg, Passaic County; John T. Pierson, Hartford, Burlington County.

*Pennsylvania.*—Postmasters Appointed—J. M. Ketchum, Pleasant Mount, Wayne County; H. E. Schofield, Rocksport, Carbon County; John J. Leslie, Simpson's Store, Washington County; Charles A. Hungerford, Springville, Susquehanna County.

*Maryland.*—Postmasters Appointed—F. M. Griffith, Bealesville, Montgomery County; Geo. F. Kidwell, Seneca, Montgomery County.

DEATH OF JUDGE DILLE.

Judge Israel Dille, of the Internal Revenue Bureau, died suddenly last night of apoplexy. Deceased was seventy-six years of age, a native of Newark, Ohio, and was well known during his residence in Washington in academic and literary circles.

THE NEW TRADE DOLLAR.

Eight hundred thousand trade dollars have thus far been coined, and the demand continues. They have been made a legal tender in Hong Kong and Shanghai, and are becoming daily more popular in China, driving out the Mexican dollar, which does not, like our own, bear a general uniformity of weight and quality.

## *ITALIAN COMMISSIONERS TO THE EXPOSITION.*

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 11.—Yesterday Director General Goshorn received a letter from George P. Marsh, Minister to Italy, in answer to one sent Oct. 29, in relation to the appointment of a commission by the Government of Italy to act in its behalf in matters connected with the exposition. He states that the Commissioners are not yet appointed, but, he believes, soon will be. He refers to the poor facilities of communication between ports of Italy and the United States, and advocates the establishment of a line of steam-ships between the two countries, which he thinks would be liberally patronized.

## *KILLED ON A RAILROAD.*

BALTIMORE, Jan. 11.—Last evening John Zettle, aged fifty, while walking on the track of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, near Brown's Switch, a short distance from this city, was run over by a freight train and instantly killed. His body was cut completely in two.

## *NEW-JERSEY ELECTION DISPUTES.*

Adam Carr, who was the Republican candidate for State Senator last Fall, has notified John Hopper, the Democratic State Senator elect, that on Saturday next, before Judge Barkalow, in Paterson, he will begin to offer evidence of fraud at the late election, for which Mr. Hopper should be unseated. He has also served on Mr. Hopper a list of nearly 400 witnesses to be examined.

## GOSSIP FROM ENGLAND.

### *CHRISTMAS WEEK — ARCHBISHOP MANNING—RUGBY SCHOOL.*

*From Our Own Correspondent.*

LONDON, Saturday, Dec. 27, 1873.

This being Christmas week, it is naturally barren of news. Since Wednesday night business has been almost universally suspended, and will only partially be resumed on Monday next. Christmas Day is kept like Sunday, and all shops are closed. The next day—Boxing Day—has now been raised to the dignity of a national holiday by act of Parliament, and again all shops except public houses, confectioners' shops, and other places of refreshment are closed, but of course voluntarily. To-day is not a statutory holiday. It is a holiday only for those who choose to make it so; but as to-morrow is Sunday, the greater part of the population seem to think that it is not worth while to go to work again until Monday, when equally good reasons will no doubt be discovered for prolonging the period of idleness and festivity for at least another day. St. Monday is religiously worshiped by most of the working-men. Whether these holidays are altogether an advantage to the working classes is a matter of controversy. It is no doubt a very good thing for men who labor hard all the year to have a spell of rest and enjoyment; but it may be doubted whether two or three days' holiday at this season is likely to be very profitably used. The weather is almost invariably bad. The idiotic pictures in the illustrated papers always make Christmas a period of clear, sparkling frost. Nobody in this generation ever saw such weather at Christmas, and it may, perhaps, be doubted whether, at any time in English history, such a thing as a clear, bright Christmas day ever occurred. At any rate it is quite certain that it never happens now. The weather is usually moist and gloomy, and this year was no exception to the rule. To have the whole town shut up for a couple of days, with a leaden sky, a chill, white mist, and an entire absence, not only of sunshine, but of any trace of the sun in any part of the heavens, is not greatly calculated to encourage a cheerful frame of mind. Anything more cruelly depressing than a walk through the streets of London on a dull day, when all the shops are shut, and every streak of color is blotted out from the sombre perspective, it is impossible to conceive; and to go into the country at this time of year is only a more elaborate form of cultivated misery. The consequence is the people, deprived of their employment, have nothing to do except guzzle and gorge, and this they do to a fearful extent. Working men go on a steady drinking bout for so many days together, and, instead of earning money, squander prospective wages. They have to pay for their holidays, because their wages are stopped, and they have further to make good what they spend. As for the rest of the community, intelligent and reasonable people are beginning to rebel against the oppression of being bound to be jolly according to the almanac, and to make believe to be jolly whatever their real feelings may be. One of these days there will be an anti-Christmas association, to vindicate the inalienable right of every citizen of a free country to be jolly or not on that day, just as he pleases. At present the mania is at its height. Christmas cards are every year increasing in size and splendor, and fall like a snow-storm on every breakfast table on Christmas morning, and involving, of course, a corresponding obligation to send others in return. Christmas gifts generally grow in costliness and number, and the extravagance of the feasting—pure animal enjoyment, if it is enjoyment, after the fashion of the pig with snout and fore-paws in the trough—is also reaching a climax. The vast quantity of hopelessly unreadable literature which is published about this time, under the name of Christmas books, is another melancholy feature of the season. At bottom an Englishman is usually sincere and genuine, but on one side of his character he is a curious sham. When that miserable savage, the Shah of Persia, visited the country, the question seemed to be who should bawl and grovel the most before a fellow who, in decency of manners and intelligence, was not to be compared to any ordinary crossing-sweeper, and who in his public capacity was only known in connection with his inhuman indifference to a fearful famine, which had devastated his Kingdom. Nobody here really cared a farthing for him, but somehow the fashion of Shah-worship was set, and the multitude felt bound to join in it. It is much the same with Christmas. It is a weariness of the flesh to all sensible people, who have no sympathy either with its childishness or its animalism; but it is supposed to be the fashion, and so is submitted to.

THE PANTOMIMES.

There is a curious fluctuation in the popularity of pantomime. Some years there are hardly any pantomimes at all, and such as there are are rather fairy burlesques than genuine clown and pantaloon pieces of the old stamp. In other years pantomime suddenly revives, all the managers take to it, and the clown recovers something of his old predominance over the fairy part of the performance. This year the theatres are pretty evenly divided on the subject. At the Globe and the Gaiety, two of Dickens' novels have been dramatized, instead of a pantomine—at the former *Dombey and Son*, and at the latter *The Battle of Life*. The second of these has been adapted to the stage by Dickens' eldest son and namesake, who also carries on his father's magazine, *All the Year Round*. Bulwer's "Richelieu" Holcroft's "Road to Ruin," and O'Keefe's "Wild Oats" hold their ground unaided at the Lyceum, Vaudeville, and Royalty, as does even Tom Robertson's "School" at the Prince of Wales'. Perhaps the drollest Christmas piece is the revival of "Raymond and Agnes, or the Bleeding Nun of Lichtenberg," at the Haymarket. This is a play of the end of the last century, full of brigands, assassins, secret doors, midnight surprises, hairbreadth escapes, and every kind of villainy and ruffianism, with a ghost, and a bleeding ghost into the bargain. When it was first produced no doubt it thrilled the nerves of the audience and produced a sensation of the most delicious horror. But people's nerves are not so finely strung as they used to be, and those who go to be thrilled remain to laugh. Altogether the revival is an excellent joke. At the other theatres pantomime prevails, and at Drury Lane even pantomime in the old style; at least the opening is short and the harlequinade long, but then clown and harlequin have to compete with gymnasts and dancing dogs, and the result is rather astonishing than funny. Every year the pantomime becomes more solemn. Nobody can laugh at an elaborate joke, and pantomimes are too elaborate. They are stupid and unintelligible in plot, and practically consist of a series of gorgeous scenes which have no connection with each other or with the story, and are intended merely to dazzle the eyes. Another change has also taken place. Formerly it was grown-up folk who played the pantomime, and children who went to see it: but now it is grown-up people who mainly form the audience, and children who play for them. At Drury Lane, Covent Garden, and most of the other theatres at which pantomimes have been produced, children form the chief part of the company. There are very few political allusions in these entertainments this year. At Drury Lane some grotesque masks are supposed to bear a resemblance to Mr. Gladstone, Mr. Lowe, &c., but the masks do not speak. In most of the pieces there are references to the "Wapping Butcher" and the mysterious Osprey, but topics of the day have generally been avoided. One wonders whether the Lord Chamberlain has been at work.

ARCHBISHOP MANNING.

Archbishop Manning appears to be destined to play an important part in the history of the modern Papacy. He does not shrink from stating the pretensions of the Pope in the strongest and plainest language. In a lecture which he has just delivered he asserts that the Christ of Rome is Christ Himself, divinely inspired by Him, authorized to speak for Him on earth, and entitled to the same reverence and obedience as if He were actually here in person. "Either," he says, "the Church is this, or it is nothing, or worse than nothing, an imposture and a usurpation. It is Christ or Antichrist. If it be Antichrist, every Cæsar from Nero to this day is justified. If it is Christ, it is the supreme power among men." The antithesis is obviously false, because the Church, though not Christ, need not be Antichrist. It may be simply a body of well-meaning, but deluded men. However, there is no mistake as to the position claimed for the Church as the Supreme power on earth; and this is quite in accordance with the policy of the Jesuits who pull the strings behind the Pope, and who are responsible for the Syllabus, the dogma of infallibility, and, we may add, also, for Dr. Manning's preferment as well for the high office he occupies as for the part he is playing. It was in 1851 that Archdeacon Manning seceded from the English Church, after a weary spiritual conflict, which, to a mind like his, must have been like the agony of dissolution. "It was," as another of the seceding brethren said, "like death to witness and to undergo when first one and then the other disappeared from the eyes of their fellows, and their friends stood on different sides of a gulf, and for years knew nothing of each other, or their welfare; and all was suspense, and anxiety, and hope delayed, and ill-requited care." At the end of fourteen years Dr. Manning came to the surface again, but no longer simple Doctor or even Archdeacon Manning. He was now a full-blown Archbishop, and perhaps the illegality of his title made him all the more triumphant in bearing it. This was a strangely-rapid promotion for a convert of such recent standing, and at the time it occasioned much jealousy and many murmurs. It was certainly not for his intellectual qualities—though these are considerable—that Dr. Manning was chosen for this conspicuous dignity, but for his perfect submission to the voice of the Vatican. His weary soul had found repose in an abject and unreserved surrender of every right of private judgment, and whatever the Church—that is, the Pope—chose to say he was ready to believe. Dr. Manning thus became the ruling head of the English branch of the Roman Catholic Church, and he presented a curious contrast to his predecessor, Cardinal Wiseman. The Cardinal was a man of portly presence and purple countenance, who was not too fanatical in his fasts, and accepted the pleasures of the title as part of the legitimate consolations of humanity. His religious tastes were of the same full-bodied kind. He was passionately fond of gorgeous, highly-colored decorations, and even his literary style showed a similar tendency. Of the earth he was assuredly. A less earthly being than Dr. Manning scarcely ever lived. The pallid and emaciated countenance, the pinched features, the worn and wasted figure, the fleshless hands warn you at once of the ascetic type of character with which you were confronted. A glass of water and a biscuit is about the only concession to animal necessities to which he stoops. He does not eat, but an occasional dose of some essence of food, taken rather as medicine than as food, keeps him alive. At first sight the long, spare figure looks more like a skeleton than a man, and the thin, sad voice seems to be fresh from the winding-sheet. Yet it cannot be said that the Archbishop is himself gloomy or melancholy. His manner is sweet and pleasant; his conversation charming, and sometimes even gay; and only a very obdurate heretic could resist his winning ways. This is not art. It is really the expression of a sympathetic, kindly, genial nature. Dr. Manning condemns no one to bread and water but himself. It is said that with the exception of the late Père Ravignon, he has received into the Roman Church more proselytes than any living priest has been known to do. The basis of his character is a profound and fervent piety. The late Bishop Wilberforce, speaking of him in a sermon which he preached soon after he had quitted the English Church, said "since we last met there has one gone out from among us who, in holiness of life and in love to God, has left behind him no superior, hardly any equal." The Archbishop leaves the same impression on all who know him. There can be no doubt that such a man as this is a real power on the side on which he fights, and the cause he has espoused suits him all the better that it requires rather assertion than argument. Dr. Manning's influence has been helped by the circumstance of the times. The general drift of things is certainly away from Popery; and Dr. Manning himself recognized this a few years ago when he said: "The inevitable divorce of the ecclesiastical and civil powers, which is everywhere accomplishing, and the separation of the nations as such from the unity of the faith, is a new and unprecedented fact of a portentous character. In these last centuries first politics and now science have fallen away from the faith." This general movement, however, tends to provoke a partial reaction which is favorable to Popery. All those whose minds lean toward a supposed necessity for inspired guidance, and who desire to see the representatives of religion in the ascendant, are repelled by the current which has been setting so strongly against sacerdotalism in every form, and are equally attracted toward the Church which asserts its authority in the boldest and most uncompromising way. The object of the Jesuits is to encourage this tendency, and to force the waverers to take sides either for or against the Church, in the belief that, as wavering implies weakness, most of them will come over to the Church. This is Dr. Manning's meaning when he says, "Choose between Christ and Antichrist." There is to be no toleration for doubts as to how far the Pope is or is not infallible. He is God on earth, and nothing less; and those who insist so demonstratively on this imagine that many of the doubters will be afraid to persist in their hesitation, and that at least the faithful within the Church will be formed into a more compact and loyal body.

RUGBY SCHOOL.

At a dull time, and destitute of other topics, the dismissal of Dr. Hayman from the Head Mastership of Rugby School has caused a good deal of talk. Perhaps Dr. Hayman was not exactly the best man for the place, but there can be no doubt that he has been worried out of it by a cabal of assistant masters. Dr. Temple, now Bishop of Exeter, the former head of the school, was a very Broad Churchman, and a keen Liberal—some would say Radical—in politics. He wrote one of the papers in the famous *Essays and Reviews*, and took a prominent part in political agitations. Dr. Temple had, of course, a right to his own opinions both in theology and politics; but he was, perhaps, rather too noisy and demonstrative for a Head Master, and the Trustees of the school thought they would prefer some one not quite so "advanced" as his successor. The Trustees, who were mostly Conservatives, accordingly chose Dr. Hayman, who was understood to be rather High Church and Conservative. This was very much resented by Bishop Temple and the assistant masters, most of whom the Bishop had appointed, and from the beginning Dr. Hayman was persecuted in the most cruel manner. The Trustees stood by him as well as they could, but before he had been long in office they came to an end, and a new governing body, elected on a new plan, under a recent act of Parliament, came into power. This governing body included Bishop Temple and the enemies of Dr. Hayman; and it was now clearly all up with him. He had to contend both with his subordinates and the governing body, and his fate was sealed. He struggled on manfully, however, and the governing body found a pretext for dismissing him, on the ground that he did not agree with the ministers who systematically and unceasingly attacked and insulted him. The legality of this step is to be tested by an action.

LORD DESART.

Lord Desart, an obscure Irish peer, has just acquired an unenviable degree of notoriety. An article lately appeared in *London Society*, in the shape of a letter in the style of Chesterfield's well-known letters to his son, in which reference was made, among other real or fictitious characters, to one Col. Harry Browne, who was ridiculed on account of his personal conceit and affectation, while his father—a deceased peer—was accused of having won his wealth and title by political corruption and by taking care not to be too careful of the honor of his wife. In several respects the description of Col. Browne corresponded with that of Col. Charles White, who is the son of a deceased Irish peer, a member of Parliament, and rather a dandy. It was suspected that Lord Desart had something to do with the article, and Col. White, with two military friends, set off in a yacht to Ireland, went to Lord Desart, at his country-house, and offered him the alternative of signing a declaration which was presented to him, or fighting a duel. Lord Desart preferred to sign the declaration, in which he admits his responsibility for the article, denies that it is aimed at Col. White or his family, and says that it would be "unwarranted, unwarrantable, blackguardly, and infamous" if it did. This last sentence rather stuck in his lordship's throat, and no wonder. The question now is, How, if Lord Desart did not write the article—and he denies that he did—he is responsible for it? It has been suggested that the article was from the same pen as the scurilous sketches of public men in the *Queen's Messenger*, which was brought out a year or two since. In the latter case Mr. Grenville Murray, who was supposed to be "responsible," was caned, and had to flee the country, in consequence of a question as to the truth of certain statements to which he had sworn. It is understood that the new issue of *Vanity Fair* is to be under Mr. Murray's charge—so far as it can be—while he remains in France.

F. H. J.

## *THE "CHILD VIOLINIST."*

SUDDEN DEATH OF THIS PRECOCIOUS MUSICAL GENIUS IN BOSTON.

*Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.*

BOSTON, Jan. 11.—The bright little fellow known to theatre-goers in New-York as well as here as the "child violinist" died during last night, very suddenly, of heart disease. He was one of the most attractive features of the representation of the "Naiad Queen," now on the Boston Theatre stage, playing his violin and leading the orchestra nightly with all the vivacity and spirit of an adult leader. He went through his part as usual yesterday afternoon, and it was only as he came off the stage that Mr. Shewell, the manager of the Boston Theatre, noticed a look of fatigue and an air of languor in the lad. Laying his hand kindly on the little fellow's shoulder, he asked him if he was ill, but he answered cheerfully that he was all right, though a little tired. Mr. Shewell, however, advised him not to come to the performance in the evening, and cautioned his father against bringing him. Accordingly he staid at home at his lodgings last night, but much against his will, persisting that nothing ailed him. Father and son retired early, the lad seeming bright and cheerful, and complaining of no bad feeling. But early in the night the father was awakened by the sound of the lad's voice, and says he distinguished, after waking, some such words as these: "Merciful God, make room for a little fellow." Supposing the lad was talking in his sleep he spoke to him with the intention of rousing him, but received no answer. Then he became alarmed, and shouting to the boy he discovered with grief and horror that he was dead. He was a bright and handsome child, a marvel of musical precocity, and a perfect enthusiast in his profession, as those who have seen him at Niblo's, in New-York, can testify. He was passionately fond of music, and it was his constant thought—his life. His name was James G. Speaight. He was born in England, and came to this country with his father about two years ago. He was not quite seven years of age. He was a general favorite with the company at the Boston Theatre, and was petted and praised by everybody. The theatre will take some especial notice of his death to-morrow.

## *MEXICO.*

THE CONFLICT IN COAHUILA—DEFEAT OF THE DEPOSED GOVERNOR.

MATAMORAS, Mexico, Jan. 11.—The forces of Gen. Zepeda, the deposed Governor of Coahuila, have again been defeated by the troops supporting the Legislature, and Dr. Silas has been elected Governor. The action took place near Monclova, capital of the State, and although severe, the engagement was not decisive. Both parties are still in the field. The General Government has appointed a provisional Governor for the State until a new election can be held. It is supposed that Gen. Fleury, who is in command of about 1,000 Federal troops and 2,000 National Guards, will be able to prevent further hostilities.

Gen. Escobeda, Governor of San Luis Potosi, has retired, and Manuel Muro has taken charge as Provisional Governor. It is said that Escobeda leaves the office to attend to private business. Want of accord between him and the General Government is perhaps the real reason.

## *THE FLEET AT KEY WEST TO BEGIN PRACTICE.*

*Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.*

KEY WEST, Fla., Jan. 11.—The Wachusett went to Cedar Keys this morning for Commodore Parker, on whose arrival there will be active drill here in all navy manœuvres.

## LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

### *SPAIN.*

SURRENDER OF ONE OF THE PRINCIPAL DEFENSES OF CARTAGENA.

*Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.*

MADRID, Jan. 11.—Gen. Lopez Dominiquez telegraphs that Atalaya Castle is in the hands of the Government troops, its garrison having been forced to surrender by the heavy cannonade. He has summoned the other forts and city to surrender to him.

[Atalaya Castle is situated on one of two hills, on the north of the City of Cartagena, both strongly fortified, and, in a measure, commanding the city. It has been, since the 15th of December, the principal objective point of Gen. Dominiquez, and was regarded by him as the key to the works defending Cartagena. The castle, if taken, as reported, will form the extreme right of the besiegers, and will enable them to command, and probably compel the surrender of, the remaining exterior fortifications, and so of the city.]

POLITICAL ASSOCIATIONS DISSOLVED BY DECREE.

MADRID, Jan. 11.—A decree has been issued dissolving all political associations charged with conspiring against the interests of the country or the integrity of its territory.

THE CORTES NOT TO BE SUMMONED TILL THE COUNTRY IS TRANQUIL.

LONDON, Jan. 11.—Dispatches from Madrid report that Serrano will not convoke the Cortes for a twelvemonth. He will bend all his energies to the suppression of insurrection and the tranquilization of the country, and not until these are accomplished will he summon the Legislature.

Gen. Moriones has commenced operations against the Carlists on the line of the River Ebro.

ATALAYA CASTLE—ANOTHER EXPLOSION IN CARTAGENA.

LONDON, Jan. 12—5 A. M.—A special dispatch from Madrid to the *Times* says Gen. Dominquez, commanding the forces besieging Cartagena, has telegraphed that his cannonade has compelled Atalaya Castle to surrender, and that he has summoned the other forts of the city.

A telegram to the *Standard* from the vicinity of Cartagena, gives a rumor that another magazine exploded within the walls, on Saturday, and 350 persons were killed.

It is expected that the capture of Atalaya Castle will lead to a speedy capitulation.

### *GREAT BRITAIN.*

MR. WHALLEY AND THE TICHBORNE WITNESSES.

LONDON, Jan. 12.—A letter from Mr. Whalley, M. P., appears in to-day's papers contradicting the statement made by Luie, the Tichborne witness on trial for perjury.

ARRIVAL OUT OF A NEW-YORK STEAMER.

QUEENSTOWN, Jan. 11.—The steam-ship Minnesota, Capt. Beddoe, from New-York Dec. 31, arrived here to-day.

### *GERMANY.*

RESULT OF THE RECENT ELECTIONS—DANISH SUCCESS IN SCHLESWIG.

BERLIN, Jan. 11.—In the election for members of the Reichstag, yesterday, the Danish party carried all the districts in North Schleswig, in which they were successful at the last and previous elections.

Partial returns of the elections show that the number of National Liberals and Progressists returned is about even. Dantzic, Leipsic, Bremen, Lubeck, and Munich elect Liberal members, and Berlin, Koenigsberg, and Breslau Progressists. Candidates of the Clerical Party are chosen in Krefeld, Cologne, Dusseldorf, and Aachen.

### *INDIA.*

THE FAMINE—GREAT DISTRESS ALREADY FELT.

CALCUTTA, Jan. 11.—The famine is already causing great distress in Behar and Benares.

## *THE WEATHER.*

SYNOPSIS AND PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12—1 A. M.—The barometer has risen rapidly, with continued clear weather and low temperature in the upper lake region, and thence southward over the Ohio Valley and Tennessee. It has risen decidedly in the Gulf and South Atlantic States, with slight changes of temperature and continued clear weather. Generally clear weather, with light to fresh north-westerly winds, prevails in New-England and the Middle States. Continued cloudy weather is reported from the lower lake region and Lake Huron, with fresh to brisk westerly winds and light snow. The temperature is below freezing in Northern New-England, the interior of the Middle States, and thence westward to the Missouri Valley.

PROBABILITIES.

*For New-England and the Middle Atlantic States, generally clear and fair weather will prevail, with fresh and brisk south-westerly and north-westerly winds, lower temperature, and rising barometer.*

For the lower lake region partly cloudy weather, with areas of light snow, fresh to brisk westerly winds, and low temperature.

For the upper Lake region, and thence westward to Iowa and Minnesota, very cold and generally clear weather during Monday, the winds in these districts gradually, backing to south-westerly, with rising temperature.

For the Ohio Valley and Tennessee and thence westward to Missouri and Arkansas, but slight cloudiness will prevail, with temperature below freezing, the barometer in these districts continuing high with northerly winds.

IN THIS CITY.

The following record shows the changes in the temperature during the last twenty-four hours, as recorded at Hudnut's drug store, No. 218 Broadway: 3 A. M., 35°; 6 A. M., 33°; 9 A. M., 35°; 12 M., 41°; 3 P. M., 40°; 6 P. M., 35°; 9 P. M., 34°; 12 P. M., 32°; average, 35⅝°.

## *BY MAIL AND TELEGRAPH.*

The Missouri State Prison, for the first time in many years, is self-supporting.

All obstructions to the regular running of trains on the Hudson River Railroad have been cleared away, and trains now go through on time.

The Japanese boys who, for a year past, have been students in the Geneseo Academy, Geneseo, N. Y., have left for Japan, having been recalled by the Japanese Government.

Noah W. Cross, of Gardiner, Me., committed suicide on Saturday by throwing himself into the flume of a mill. His mutilated body was found yesterday. He was fifty-one years old and leaves a widow and five children.

## *AN IMPORTANT ARREST.*

Carl Vallentein was arrested yesterday on the arrival of the steamer Hamburg charged with a heavy defalcation committed in Berlin. The amount involved is said to be over $80,000. The prisoner occupied a high official position in Berlin, and will be held for extradition.

# NEW PUBLICATIONS.

## *THE PHILOSOPHY OF HISTORY.*

COMPARATIVE POLITICS. Six Lectures read before the Royal Institution in January and February, 1873; with the Unity of History, the Reid Lecture, read before the University of Cambridge May 29, 1873. By EDWARD FREEMAN. 8vo, pp. 552. New-York: MACMILLAN & Co.

We hear much of the philosophy of history; but it is safe to say that of what may be so called with any real fitness of words to meaning, we find very little in most of the histories which are open to merely English readers. Narratives brilliant in style and filled with the fruit of deep study are not lacking in our language; but histories or historical books which philosophically discuss the causes and the relations of the facts brought to light by so much research, and set forth in such an attractive form, are rare indeed. They are not plentiful in any literature; for, in truth, the philosophy of history has only of late years—we may say since the appearance of Niebuhr—been understood. That great apostle, if not great prophet, of the critical method in history did much more than to explode the received history of early Rome, and show, what was unknown to the later Romans themselves, that it was built up out of myths and traditions of hardly more historical value than the romance of Arthur and the Round Table, or the fabrications of the false Archbishop Turpin about Charlemagne and his Paladins. By his brilliant success he established skepticism and critical comparison as the only safe guides by whose aid the historian may hope to reach the truth in his examination of all records of the past, even those which are contemporary with the doings which they profess to tell. Since his time many historical verdicts, formerly accepted, have been set aside, many judgments reversed, as inconsistent with the evidence; and the great work of Grote, which first presented to the English reader the truth of Greek history, is in the main the fruit of the application of the critical method of Niebuhr. To that method, in the hands of a man of singular candor, clear penetration, varied learning, and unwearied industry, we owe that invaluable work to all English-speaking men, the *History of the Norman Conquest*, by the author of the volume before us. If Gibbon's work is the bridge between the ancient and modern world, as truly is Mr. Freeman's that which shows us the direct passage from the England of Ælfred to the England of Edward I., and so of Elizabeth and of Victoria.

*Comparative Politics* is an endeavor in the highest department of historical philosophy. The author's purpose is to maintain that theory of the unity of history which is to him the key to its real meaning. He believes, and asserts, and, in the larger sense his belief is true, that there are no isolated facts in history. In their connection he finds their chief value and their higher significance, and that connection, particularly as to the political institutions of the Aryan or Indo-European peoples, he undertakes to show. He finds among the ancient Greeks and Italians, and the Teutons, a large common stock of political and social institutions, and he maintains that the likeness of those institutions cannot be reasonably accounted for otherwise than by the supposition of their common primitive origin. This he does by putting into effect a claim which he sets up for such institutions, of a right to a scientific treatment of exactly the same kind as that which has been so successfully applied to language, to mythology, and to the progress of culture; and that treatment is the comparative critical method. He regards the present work as desultory, and claims for it only the merit of an attempt; and inasmuch as it is not a systematic and exhaustive treatment of the entire subject of politics throughout all history, it may be called desultory; but it is neither without system nor without symmetry, and certainly few attempts in scientific literature have ended in such satisfactory and well-grounded attainment. Indeed, this book is one of the most instructive, one of the wisest and fullest of thought, that has appeared in historical literature.

Beginning with a lecture upon the range of the comparative sciences, Mr. Freeman shows the services that have been rendered to philology by comparative etymology, and to ethnology by comparative mythology. It is entirely by efforts of students in these departments that the kindred of the Aryan or Indo-European peoples has been established, and that a light, never to be darkened, has been thrown upon the origin and development of the races, or rather the race, which has risen to the mastery of the world. Calling comparative philology and comparative mythology to his aid, (the latter of which becomes really convincing when it is supported by the former,) he proceeds to the examination of political institutions in a like spirit and with a like purpose to those of the philologist and the mythologist, bringing to light analogies between political institutions of times and countries very remote from one another. These analogies or likenesses are products of three causes: First, conscious reproduction or imitation; second, the natural result of like circumstances; third, a class in which there is no conscious reproduction or imitation, nor such likeness of circumstances as would naturally produce a similarity in institutions, and yet in which the similarity is so great and the spirit and purpose so nearly identical that it is more than merely analogical, and cannot be reasonably regarded as fortuitous. He shows the causes of likeness and unlikeness, remarks upon cases of direct imitation and of the transplanting of political institutions, and the transmission of creeds and languages; shows that imitation is of different kinds, sometimes being unconscious; but, after all allowance for conscious imitation, and for the likeness of results which spring from like causes, he reaches, and his readers with him, the general conclusion that there is a common political heritage to the Aryan peoples.

What the common political notions, or "sentiments," or instincts of the Aryan peoples are, Mr. Freeman considers in detail, first, by examining the political and social likeness and unlikeness of Greek, Roman, and Teuton, the three great dominating Indo-European races. Passing lightly over the rise and fall of the Greek nation—if, indeed, notwithstanding its strong sentiment of nationality, it ever truly were a nation—he considers more seriously the historical position of Rome, which, by adopting the faith of "the Semitic stranger" and propagating it, became the "eternal" power in politics and in society, and brought about all over Europe, except in England, a fusion, more or less complete, of Roman and Teutonic elements. He shows that it is extremely improbable that men in the social and political condition in which any of the Aryan nations were at the time when we get our first glimpses of them, are not likely to borrow institutions from any foreign source, except when they come in contact with nations in a state of civilization out of all comparison with their own; and as the Aryan peoples in their early days were not brought into any such contact, the conclusion safely drawn is that any likeness between them politically at those periods is the result of ideas common to them with their blood. Availing himself then of the help which comparative philology stands ready to give, he feels warranted in taking this position: "If two distinct nations of the Aryan family—or, by the same argument, if two distinct nations of any other family—have a common institution called by a common name, and if the likeness is plainly not a case of imitation or borrowing from one another, such an institution may be set down, without any kind of doubt, as being a clear case of inheritance from a common stock." The germ of all forms of government found among the Aryan peoples, Mr. Freeman finds in that form which is common to them all when they first appear in history—that is, the single King or chief, the first ruler in peace, first Captain in war, but ruling not by his arbitrary will, but with the advice of a council of chiefs eminent for age, or birth, or valor, and, further, bringing all matters of special moment for the final approval of the general assembly of the whole people. This government contains the germs of monarchy, of aristocracy, and of democracy. "Wherever," he says, "we find, in however rude a shape, the King or other chief, the council of elders or nobles, and the general assembly of the people, the substance of all three is there." It might be supposed that this argument proved too much, and that the King, and his counselors, and the assembly of the people, appeared in all forms of early government. But a little reflection will show either that this is not the case, or that there is a great difference between the various elements of the government which the necessity or the convenience of language leads us to call by the same names. There was, for instance, more likeness between the Consuls of Rome and the old Kings of Rome, than between those Kings and the so-called Kings of the Semitic or the Turanian peoples. In that most conservative society of men, the Roman Commonwealth, the kingly and the aristocratic elements of the State, in the common sense of those words, were swept away without at all sweeping away the substance of the kingly or the aristocratic power. "Personal Kingship was swept away, but the kingly power was not swept away, it was simply put into commission, intrusted to two men for a year instead of one man for life." Recognizing the difficulty of defining a nation, which we remember having seen pointed out before, he says truly that the modern conception of the State is a nation, and then calls attention to the distinguishing fact that the old Greek and Roman conception of a State was a city. But the existence of the city shows a very considerable political progress as having already been made. Cities are older than tribes, and this city system is not lasting. The clan, or *gens*, asserts its importance as the city system fails—which was the case in Italy, and the tribe takes with itself, by conquest and adoption, peoples who are not of its blood, and thus the new State grows. The Teutonic *mark* answered to the *gens*; and thus, when Roman and Teuton came together their systems coalesced; neither destroyed the other. How the Teutonic system was brought into Britain by the English, how the shires and the Kingdoms grew there, how Teutonic history—particularly in England—is a key to Greek and Italian history, Mr. Freeman shows, with a closeness of analysis and a dexterity in comparison, which we can here only indicate and admire.

The fourth chapter or lecture bears the title, "The King;" and as to what a King is, our author seems to find it as difficult to put that, as what a nation is, into words. Even now in Europe, where Governments are almost yearly verging toward a common model, he says "there is still a good deal of difference between one King and another." And yet as to Kingship there is little uncertainty; for, as he well adds, "yet no one doubts as to who is a King and who is not." The consciousness among the Aryan peoples that a King is not a mere monarch or absolute ruler, that a man may be an Emperor, a despot, one in whose word is law, and life, and death, and yet not be a King while he yet desires to be a King, is indeed a very remarkable trait in the political character of those peoples. Mr. Freeman points out as an example illustrative of this, Cæsar and his longing to be a King. And of the Cæsars who succeeded him, he well says that any one of them "might be *basileus* in the tongue of his Greek subjects, he might clothe himself in the robes and diadem of Eastern Kingship, even in his own city his dominion might be *regnum*, his home might be *regia*, his wife might be *Regina*, but he himself never dared to call himself, no flatterer ever dared to call him by the forbidden and dreaded title of *Rex*." A similar position, a similar longing, and a similar self-deprivation has already been pointed out by a writer upon language in regard to Cromwell. It is, indeed, strange that we all feel that Cæsar, Cromwell, and Napoleon were not Kings, but that the leaders of the little army that sat down before Troy, heads of petty States not so large as a county, and the seven heads of what has been called the English heptarchy, were Kings; and that we feel, also, that Charlemagne was both King and Emperor. In this chapter Mr. Freeman takes up and analyzes Kingship in all its forms, the inner soul and kernel of which he finds always essentially the same. The most novel and suggestive passages in this part of his book are those in which he shows the change produced by the passage from heathen to Christian Kingship, and afterward from national to territorial Kingship. In the headship of republican States, he finds, if that head is more than a mere Chairman of a council, the Aryan political element of Kingship. "The notion," he says, "that a republic must have a President at its head is simply a shadow of Kingship." The world has been so accustomed to a personal head of the State that even when it rids itself of the name and some of the functions of Kingship it seems natural still to keep a personal head, only to make him elective for a fixed time, instead of hereditary and for life. To come directly down to our own case: "The American President," we are told, "in the original conception of his office, is a four years' King; and the early Presidents ruled with far more of personal kingly power than the King of any kingdom where the modern theory of constitutional government is fully established."

Passing next to the consideration of the Assembly, Mr. Freeman remarks upon the difference between the assemblies in the city commonwealths and the representative parliaments or constitutional assemblies of later days. The difference is not essential. In the city commonwealths, representation in the popular assemblies was unknown, because it was unneeded. The people (by which it should always be remembered only the free citizens are meant) could, and therefore did, assemble in their own proper persons, and give their votes with their own voices. When States became larger this was impossible, and then the people sent, or the King called, representative men to speak for the nation. This element of government appears in some form in the systems of all the Aryan peoples, but not in those of the other races. These primary assemblies have been always both aristocratic and democratic, or at least they contained the elements of both aristocracy and democracy. They are democratic in that they admit all citizens to an equal voice; they are aristocratic in that they admit none who are not citizens, the latter being governed absolutely by the will of the former. Aristocracy and patrician rank are only products of defined citizenship. Patricians are merely old citizens; plebeians are the new men; aristocracy is the domination of the former. This also pervades the Aryan peoples. But there is no semblance of it, for instance, in the vast empire of China, where admission to a share in the Government is decided by competitive examination. In England there is no nobility in the foreign sense, no *noblesse* or *adel*. Families are eminent and wealthy, and seats in the House of Lords have become either hereditary or official; but the son of a peer is, except by courtesy, a commoner—a distinction which in law is jealously guarded and insisted upon; but upon the Continent the son of a noble is, or was, himself noble. In two countries of modern Europe we have seen remarkable examples of primary assemblies purely aristocratic in character—Venice and Poland. Both of these, however, were comparatively modern in their origin, and both brought the nations that they ruled to ruin. Only the Assembly, which, either in a single chamber or two chambers, really represents the whole people, seems able to endure and to give endurance to the nation which it governs.

The remainder of this most interesting and instructive volume is given to the tracing out of miscellaneous analogies, which are many and of course comparatively minute, but which none the less indicate community of origin and sameness of purpose in the peoples among whom they are found. The Reid lecture, which, published separately, has already been noticed in these columns, closes the book with its grand sweep of view, bringing the author's work fitly to an end with the showing of the unity of history. And yet we should not say that this ends the volume, although it does the work; for Mr. Freeman's notes are greater in bulk than the body of the book, and are rich in all manner of historical and philological instruction. It would be well if some of our law-makers who concentrate their wisdom at Washington and at Albany could be put through a course of study in Comparative Politics, based on Mr. Freeman's book, that they might learn in what way politics differs from lobbying and being lobbied. We Aryans might endure the transplantation of a Turanian institution, if a competitive examination upon this subject were made the gate of entrance to the Capitol, in "the Deestrict" or of the States. But what rubbing up of Latin, and Greek, and German there would have to be for the mastery of Mr. Freeman's notes! And therefore, we fear, the book must be left to the reading, not of those who legislate, but to that of those who are legislated for.

## *LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.*

### THE POLICE AND CHARLICK.

*To the Editor of the New-York Times:*

Will you please solve the enigma of the item which appeared in an evening paper, informing the public that Commissioner Charlick was asked to loan the Police Department $5,000, with which to finish paying off the Police for the month of December? This seems strange, after having read in a certain daily paper that the Controller had communicated to the Police Department on Dec. 27 that he had deposited $235,122 23 in the National Butchers' and Drovers' Bank. With this amount to the credit of the Police Department, what, Mr. Editor, does the request for a loan of $5,000 mean? It is more than passing strange, for while this large amount was deposited on the 27th of December the force was not paid till the 6th of January, and the clerks of the department even at a later date. Who receives the interest on this large amount, or rather the benefit of it, while the families of men to whom it is due are in many instances really suffering for bread!

JUSTICE.

### THE ERIE ROAD AND ITS EMPLOYES.

*To the Editor of the New-York Times:*

In your issue of Friday, Jan. 2, I read a letter from one of the employes of the Erie shops, at Port Jervis, alluding to the non-payment of the men in those shops. There can be no harm, therefore, in corroboration of his statement, in informing Mr. L. Robinson, the acting President of the Erie, and the public, through your valuable columns, that the men employed in the Susquehanna shops are still anxiously waiting for, and expecting, their pay for November. The company owe the men here for just the same length of time as they owe the men in Port Jervis, and I venture to say that it would take from $80,000 to $90,000 to pay us off. We, in these shops, fully believe that the stockholders or owners of the road do not fairly understand the present management. In various ways they are blinded, trusting too much to the Directors and spurious reports. If a few of them were to examine for themselves, converse freely with some employes, and keep their eyes open, they might learn something, even from a "greasy mechanic." Of one thing they may be sure—the sooner the road goes into the hands of a Receiver the better for all concerned.

AN EMPLOYE.

SUSQUEHANNAH DEPOT, Wednesday, Jan. 7, 1874.

### WHAT IS BANKRUPTCY?

*To the Editor of the New-York Times:*

It is now pretty certain that the people will rescue the Bankrupt law from the destruction which seemed imminent when the present Congress convened. We hail the preservation of the law in any form as something in advance of no law at all. Its adaptation to the exigencies of our growing inter-State commerce is no doubt the work of time. That will require patient observation, which a repeal of the law would render impossible. Its adaptation can only be wrought out under its own operation. Its repeal would be a kind of suicide. The question most difficult to be solved is, At what time, at what stage in the progress of unsuccessful trade shall the merchant surrender the control of his affairs into the hands of his creditors? In other words, What acts shall be deemed to be acts of bankruptcy? Of course there is no dispute as to what fraudulent acts, what acts indicating a purpose to defraud creditors, shall constitute an act of bankruptcy. These are substantially the same in all countries, and seem to have undergone but little change in the course of centuries. But what event, in the business of an honest merchant, sufficiently indicates incapacity further to continue business with safety to creditors to warrant the interference of creditors for the distribution of his assets, is a question, the answer to which has varied and changed from time to time in the Bankruptcy laws of European nations. No two nations have, for any considerable period, seemed to think alike, nor has any one nation long held the same opinion upon the subject.

It was the experience of every lawyer, before the enactment of the Bankrupt law, that merchants who found themselves unable to meet their paper which matured upon the following day, made their assignments before that day arrived. When a man "goes to protest" he is said to have "failed." Before the passage of our Bankruptcy act no merchant thought of asking his creditors to wait patiently before taking any step, or expecting any step to be taken by him, fourteen days. When paper went to protest, the creditor was accustomed to sue upon the same day after the business hours of the day had closed—certainly as early as the following day. That this remedy was milder than the filing of a petition in bankruptcy does not appear to be very certain. When the Bankrupt law interposed and gave a suspended merchant fourteen days to pay or secure, or obtain an extension, it was thought to have softened the hard extremities that usually, in the strife among creditors for priority, followed upon a failure so characterized.

But this remedy is now thought too harsh. Yet harsh as it is thought to be, the dividends made in cases of compulsory bankruptcy show but too clearly that such proceedings were delayed quite too long—so delayed that a debtor who has had of his creditors $100,000 worth of goods upon a credit cannot show one-quarter, or, in an average of cases, one-tenth, of that amount of property in his hands. He has been living upon the property so obtained on credit, or experimenting with it so long, that nine-tenths of it is gone.

The opponents of the law who would charge these unsatisfactory dividends upon the expenses in bankruptcy—fees of courts and officers—are invited to examine the schedules and see what amount the debtor surrenders—what sum, in gross, is obtained from him. They will find that the foregoing statement is true if you exclude all fees, costs, and expenses. If the court and every officer act without compensation whatever, the entire estate surrendered by the bankrupt will not, in the average of involuntary cases, pay ten cents in a dollar. If this does not prove that the debtor was not thrown into bankruptcy soon enough, rather than too soon, it would be difficult to conjecture what evidence would satisfactorily prove such a proposition.

This fourteen days given by the act for a merchant who has gone to protest to recover himself is, by this proposed amendment, extended to forty. Can it be doubted that such an extension will proportionally diminish the dividend that can be made from his assets?

But we are trespassing upon our own ground. We did not intend to say a word against the proposed amendments. It is not now the time to do the best for the law. If it can be sustained upon the statute book in any form let us, for the present at least, be content. We shall in that case at least have a form upon which reforms may be based—we shall at least hold on to the experience and the decisions we have had under a bankruptcy system. The past seven years, with all its labors and studies, will not be wholly lost. A uniform system of bankruptcy, in a country composed of thirty-seven different States, is as inevitable as an atmosphere. Our uniform law, be it never so imperfect, is better than thirty-seven conflicting laws be they never so perfect.

MERCHANT.

# FIELD SPORTS.

## *SHOOTING AND FISHING.*

### FAMOUS RESORTS IN THE VICINITY OF NEW-YORK—THE PRESERVATION OF FISH AND GAME—PROMINENT SPORTING CLUBS.

Among the various sporting resorts in the vicinity of the City, Long Island unquestionably holds precedence—as well from the variety and abundance of fish and game it produces, as from its easy accessibility and thorough adaptability to the requirements of the sportsman. Notwithstanding the annually increasing encroachments of railroads and other enterprises, Long Island still affords adequate shelter to almost all descriptions of game, and is, more than any other locality within easy reach of the City, more generally patronized by veteran and amateur votaries of field sports. The interior portions of the island are intersected by fruitful trout streams, and dotted with ponds, on many of which their owners have spent and annually spend large sums of money in ministering to their tastes for fishing. The lovers of sea fishing can enjoy their favorite pastime at almost any point along the coast, which is studded with innumerable fishing-grounds—the majority of them too well known to need enumeration. Feathered game can be obtained in large quantities on the island, and deer-shooting is among the specialties offered to sportsmen. The South-side Club of Long Island, of which Recorder Hackett—whose skill as a marksman and sportsman is proverbial—is President, is undoubtedly the oldest and most important of New-York sporting clubs. The South-side Club, which dates back to the early history of New-York, and numbered among its early members nearly all the wealthy and eminent men of the period, owns about 915 acres of the best sporting land on Long Island. The club numbers 100 members, who pay $75 each in annual dues for preserving and increasing the game and fish on their lands. The association has spent on their property the sum of $125,000, exclusive of the annual dues. The grounds are plentifully stocked with deer, and excellent trout-fishing is enjoyed on the Connetquot trout stream, which is owned by the club, and is said to afford the best trout-fishing on the island. The raising of salmon from spawn has been repeatedly tried by this club, but up to the present has not been attended with satisfactory results. The difficulty hitherto experienced has been that as soon as the fish attain sufficient size they leave the inland waters and pass out. They then either get into the numerous "pounds" erected outside in Great South Bay and are captured, or pass out to sea. In either case they are lost to the rivers in which they were originally planted. This accounts for the total absence of salmon on Long Island and other fishing localities in the vicinity of New-York. Last season the club experimented with about 2,000 salmon spawn, which were placed in their streams. From this number only about eighty fish were discovered, which were carefully placed in one of the ponds, but have not since been seen. Recorder Hackett recently received a communication from Secretary Robeson, offering to the club a supply of spawn for breeding purposes. The Recorder, however, had already received a supply, and did not need to avail himself of the offer. The members of the club have not become disheartened at the results of former experiments in this direction, and are now engaged in "planting" between 20,000 and 30,000 salmon spawn, which they have taken all possible precautions to protect and retain. The result of this latest experiment will be looked forward to with much concern by those interested in the breeding of salmon. Considerable comment has lately been made on the shooting of deer on the club grounds, and much of the wholesale destruction of the animals which has undoubtedly taken place has been attributed to the members of the association. While it is true that the lands owned by the club are well stocked with deer, and that a large number were killed during the deer-shooting season, it is no less true that only about fifteen were shot by the members of the club. The fact is that the daring and vagabond poachers who infest Long Island and earn a dishonest livelihood by killing game whenever they can, in season and out of season, do more to exterminate deer from Long Island during one season than a hundred sporting clubs would do in a generation. These poachers do not dread the punishment of the law, which only imposes a fine that can easily be paid by them out of their profits. They openly violate the law, and have even been known to pursue and kill game on the grounds of the South-side Club, and other preserved lands, and with consummate effrontery claimed it as their rightful property. What is needed for the preservation of deer and other game on Long Island is an amendment of the existing law, making the shooting of deer out of season punishable by imprisonment—not by fine. We are glad to see that Recorder Hackett, as President of the South-side Club, has taken the necessary steps in the matter, and is advocating the passage of a law prohibiting by imprisonment the shooting of deer during the next five years. The members of the club are most anxious that such a law should be passed—being anxious, as all true sportsmen are, that the noble animal should be preserved from extermination, and that our citizens could point out to strangers with pride herds of deer roaming unrestrained in their native wildness within a few miles of the great Metropolitan City of New-York. It is to be hoped that the efforts of the President of the club in this direction will be successful, and that the wholesale destruction of deer on Long Island will be prevented in the future.

The great snipe-shooting ground for sportsmen is the locality known as the "Big Piece," situated on Pine Brook, between the counties of Morris and Essex, in New-Jersey. The shooting on the "Big Piece" and "Little Piece," as they are called, and in fact in the whole of that neighborhood is excellent, and cannot be surpassed by that of any sporting resort in the States of New-York or New-Jersey. The lovers of snipe shooting will also find some good sport on the ground lands of Rockland County, and at Barnegat Bay, New-Jersey, during the Summer months.

Woodcock, also, is very plentiful in the Pine Brook district of New-Jersey, already referred to, and can be found in large numbers all through that section of country known to sportsmen as the "Warwick region," particularly at New-Milford. The country lying to the rear of Newburg, on the Hudson, known among the sporting fraternity as "Purgatory," is also famous for its woodcock-shooting. This description of game is also found all along the north side, and in greater or less quantities on the south side of Long Island.

The facilities for rail-shooting in the vicinity of New-York are few. Although prolific in almost all other descriptions of game, Long Island does not supply rail in sufficient quantities to attract even a third-rate sportsman—in fact, it might be said with truth that "rail-shooting" cannot be enjoyed on the island. Sportsmen from this City wishing to enjoy rail-shooting make the Hackensack meadows, in New-Jersey, their headquarters. Rail-shooting is almost exclusively confined to this district.

Good partridge-shooting can only be had at Blooming-grove Park, Pike County, Penn., the grounds of which are profusely stocked with this as well as other descriptions of game. A short description of this celebrated sporting resort will be found interesting. Blooming-grove Park is owned by a chartered association composed of the leading sportsmen of the State. The park consists of about 12,000 acres of land, admirably suited for the production and preservation of game. A large section is set apart as a deer park, and no pains have been spared in increasing the production of this noble animal. The labors of the association in this respect have been attended with the happiest results. There are several large lakes in the park, to which duck have been attracted. The association have been careful to protect the birds, and have from time to time introduced different varieties. Naturally they have multiplied very rapidly, and now form one of the most attractive features of the place. Bass, pickerel, and trout can also be had in abundance. The wild beauty and variety of the grounds, the abundance of game and fish of all kinds to be obtained, and the admirable regulations enforced by the authorities, render this charming locality a favorite resort for the legitimate sportsmen of Pennsylvania, New-York, and other States. With the exception of the Adirondacks and the Long Island deer parks referred to elsewhere, Blooming-grove Park is the only place within easy reach of the City where deer-shooting can be enjoyed.

It is unnecessary to mention any particular locality for the shooting of quail, as this description of game can be found in almost any direction from the City in which the sportsman may turn. Excellent shooting can be had on Long Island, where, during the last year, the birds were very numerous, and attracted large numbers of the sporting fraternity.

Those who make bay-snipe shooting their special recreation, have not many places to choose between. The birds can be met with in small numbers at different places along the coast of Long Island, but the principal rendezvous for the lovers of this particular kind of game is at Quogue, where rare sport is always to be enjoyed. The birds habitually follow the line of the Long Island coast, and then strike across to the Jersey shore, where they can also be found. The best spot on the Jersey coast for bay-snipe shooting is at Squan Beach, where the birds congregate in large numbers.

Duck-shooting can be had all through the Winter at Barnegat Bay, New-Jersey, and in the Fall at Great Sodus Bay and Little Sodus Bay, on Lake Ontario. In November capital duck-shooting can be enjoyed on the Montezuma marshes, in Central New-York, which are largely patronized by sportsmen.

Perhaps no description of outdoor sport is more generally followed or admired than that of trout fishing. Certain it is, that it includes among its votaries a greater number of enthusiasts, and, as they are proud to call themselves, "true sportsmen," than does any other kind of recreation classed under the head of field sports. Trout-fishing has been immortalized in song and story, and the artist has not thought it unworthy of his brush to depict on canvas the pleasure of the trout-fisher while engaged in his favorite pastime. Men of wealth expend their money freely in providing themselves with the means of pursuing this sport, and celebrities in the world of art, learning, and commerce devote themselves to its pleasures with a keen relish totally unknown to those whose tastes do not lead them in that direction. Excellent trout-fishing can be enjoyed all over Long Island, in almost every direction. The streams and ponds belonging to the South-side Club and the Suffolk Club afford rare sport, as well as the waters under the control of the club lately organized near Moriches. The "Old-stump Pond"—known as one of the largest on Long Island—which is owned by the club at Smithtown, will well repay a visit, and Seatuck Pond, as well as Sam Carman's ponds and streams should not be forgotten. Several excellent ponds at Patchogue are controlled by hotel owners and others, and afford first-class fishing. The lakes and ponds owned by private gentlemen throughout the island are almost innumerable. Most of them have been brought to an advanced state of perfection after great expenditure of money, but well repay the outlay. The private ponds of prominent sporting gentlemen, near Babylon, whose exertions for the preservation of game are well known, have under their fostering care become fruitful sources of recreation, and annually afford enjoyment to hundreds of anglers, who look forward to these sporting reunions with delight. In Rockland, Orange, and Sutherland Counties, and in the sources of the Delaware, in Ulster and Sullivan Counties, in the State of New-York, capital trout-fishing can always be had. In New-Jersey trout-fishers make their largest catches in the streams crossed by the Erie Railway, all through and beyond the region celebrated by Frank Forrester as the Warwick woodlands. Sportsmen traveling in this direction make their headquarters at the hotel of the Widow Darby, on the Beaver Kill. At Blooming-grove Park, in Pennsylvania, the best trout-fishing in that State can be had in Taylor's Creek, in the Shohola River, and various other smaller streams. Moosehead Lakes and the Rangely Lakes, in Maine, afford splendid trout-fishing.

Black bass in any quantity can be taken in Lake Mahopac, in this State, which is the principal resort of the lovers of this description of fishing. Many of the lakes in Blooming-grove Park are well stocked with black bass, and the fish can also be found in the ponds of the Cuttyhunk Club, at Rhode Island. Budd's Lake and Greenwood Lake, New-Jersey, are famous for their supply of black bass. The Thousand Isles of the St. Lawrence, in July, are a well-known resort for bass-fishers. The Oswego bass are best in Cayuga Lake.

Sea fishing for striped bass can be carried on at all seasons of the year, and the fish can be found in all salt waters in the vicinity of New-York. The favorite fishing ground, however, are down the bay and at Pelham Bridge, in Westchester. Hell Gate, also, used to be a great locality for striped-bass fishing; but the blasting operations carried on there during the past few years have seriously interfered with fishing operations. Striped bass in abundance can also be taken along the north and south shores of Long Island, and in the Kills of Staten Island. The waters of the West Island Club, on the Seconnet River, in Rhode Island are famous for their supply of striped bass. To enjoy ocean fishing for striped bass, the best spot known within a reasonable distance from New-York is off the rocks near Newport, R. I. The West Island, Pasque Island, and Cuttyhunk Clubs, in Rhode Island, all afford splendid ocean fishing, and the members have spent large sums of money in protecting the fish. Blue fishing, as everybody knows, can be had everywhere in the bay or harbor of New-York, and, in fact, in all the waters around the City. Those who wish to enjoy thoroughly good blue fishing, however, should go to Fire Island, on the Long Island coast, which is celebrated for that class of fishing. The waters in which the best sheepshead fishing is to be had are those of Barnegat Bay, N. J.

It seems appropriate, before taking leave of the subject of fish and game, to pay a well-merited tribute to the exertions of the powerful organization known as the New-York Sportsman's Club, now called the New-York Association for the Protection of Game, in preserving and protecting game. Over twenty years ago, a few gentlemen who saw that the operations of the poacher would quickly cause our fish and game to be numbered among the things of the past, so terrible was the work of destruction carried on, formed an association for the protection of game. The association had a herculean task to perform, for not only had it to contend against the depredations of hordes of lawless poachers, who fattened on the destruction of game, but they had also to checkmate the influence of the dealers and marketmen, who amassed large fortunes by purchasing and retailing unwholesome fish and game. Nor was this all the association had to contend against. While the wealthy and influential members of the "society" of the period encouraged the killing and sale of fish and game out of season, by purchasing and admitting them to their tables as rare delicacies, there was little use in attempting to prevent the poacher from killing or the marketman from receiving it. However, the association, which was composed of men of influence and wealth, determined to, as it were, educate society on this point, and by example and argument demonstrated the vulgarity and extreme bad taste of indulging in a practice which would not be tolerated in even second-rate society in Europe, and which was a stain on American civilization and refinement. After years of labor the association is now reaping the rewards of its exertions. Stringent laws for the preservation of game have been enacted, and are vigorously enforced by the association, who spend large sums annually in the prosecution of poachers. Fishery Commissioners have also been appointed, and through their exertions our streams and rivers, which would otherwise have become barren from the operations of poachers, have been kept in good condition. The result of this is that the sale of fish and game out of season in the City of New-York is almost unknown, and the tone of society in this respect has so much improved, that families having the least pretensions to refinement would not at the present day dream of insulting their guests by presenting them with fish or fowl out of season, and are careful to become acquainted with the laws on the subject, so that they might not unwittingly infringe them. The influence of the New-York Association for the Protection of Game is becoming felt all through the Union, and the President, Royal Phelps, Esq., is daily in receipt of communications from sportsmen in other States, who are anxious to obtain information on the subject of the Game laws, with the view of organizing protective associations in their respective districts. It may not be amiss to mention that the New-York Sportsman's Club, as some of the members still like to call it, does not possess any club grounds of its own, but the members carry on their important operations purely in the interests of game preservation. We have been making inquiries into the Game laws of the State of New-York and the action of the association to which we have just referred. We are glad to find that the association will not prosecute wherever there exists a doubt in regard to the meaning of the law, or where there there can be any reasonable doubt that they cannot convict. For instance, although by section 7 the killing or having in possession of quail from the 1st day of January to the 20th of October, and by section 8, the killing or having in possession of partridge or prairie chicken from the 1st day of January to the 1st of September, involves a penalty of $25 for each bird, section 33 contains a saving clause, which states that any person may sell or have in their possession prairie chicken, partridge, or quail from the 1st of January to the 1st of March, and shall not be liable to any penalty under the act, provided they prove that such birds or game were killed within the period provided by the act, or were killed outside the limits of this State, at some place where the law did not prohibit such killing.

In view of this provision the Association for the Protection of Game has determined not to bring suits for selling quail, partridge, or prairie chickens in the New-York market during the months of January and February. This, under the peculiar wording of the section, must be considered liberal on the part of the association. It allows dealers in this kind of game two clear months for selling out and closing up the season, and they certainly cannot complain if afterward the law is enforced with the utmost stringency.

Brook trout can only be sold or had in possession from the 15th of March to the 15th of September, under a penalty of $25 for each fish, and considering the precautions taken by the association, and the amount of money appropriated, all dealers in fish should be extremely cautious and have nothing to do with brook trout before the 15th day of March.

Section 36 of the Game law authorizes any Justice or Magistrate, upon receiving proof of probable cause for believing in the concealment of game or brook trout during any of the periods prohibited by law, to issue a warrant and cause search to be made in any house, market, boat, or car, and for that purpose may cause any apartment, box, crate, or basket to be broken open and the contents examined.

For a number of years prior to 1872 the law for the protection of deer forbade the killing of that animal except during the Fall months and in the month of December, and allowed persons the privilege of having venison in their possession for six weeks beyond that date, which was supposed to be a reasonable time to consume that which had been killed during the open season, and forbade the killing or having in possession of venison after that period until the following Fall. This was a reasonable and just law, and was passed after careful consultation with nearly all the sportsmen and naturalists in the State. By means of the hasty legislation which has become so frequent in late years, this section was amended in 1872, and, either by accident or design, the provision against having deer in possession during the close season was omitted. Thus all power of punishing the traders for whose gain principally these laws are violated was taken away. No proof can be furnished of the number of these noble animals destroyed in the recesses of the forest, but the dealers in the large cities trade in venison until it rots by the ton in the warm Spring weather, and the Society for the Preservation of Game is compelled to stand by, having been rendered powerless by the law-makers. As the law existed previously, the bounties on wolves and the security of deer during nine months of the year, had caused the sources of the Delaware and Susquehanna and the Adirondack woods to teem with this valuable animal. Two years of uninterrupted destruction, however, has killed ten thousand deer in this State, and driven off or rendered barren thousands of others.

If the law for the creation of the Adirondack Park passes—which is the earnest wish of every student of nature, artist, statesman, and sportsman—and proper regulations are enforced, that wonderful district of country will, like the Yellowstone Park, Sherwood Forest, or the Black Forest, become peopled with game of all kinds, in their native wildness, fit subjects for the song of the poet, and the brush of the painter. This much-needed improvement would transform what is now a wild and neglected district into a magnificent pleasure-garden, which would be the admiration of strangers, and the pride of the citizens of the State.

Sections 21 and 34 of the Game laws illustrate the clumsy manner in which amendments are inserted in a general law, and the care taken by members of the Legislature to protect their individual interests. The law prohibits the taking of salmon trout in our lakes during the close season. But Mr. Jones, for instance, who lives on the St. Lawrence, looking after his own interest, inserted a clause excepting that river. Mr. Brown, of Jefferson County, introduced an amendment excepting his county from the provisions of the law, while another gentleman, of a similarly thoughtful turn of mind, whom we will call Mr. Robinson, of Ontario, managed to get the whole of Lake Ontario excepted. Another member, however, did not wish to see little Irondequoit Bay overlooked, so that was excluded from the general exception which applied to the remaining portion of the lake. With such complications to contend against, Mr. Whitehead, the counsel for the Association for the Protection of Game, now declines to bring any action under these two sections.

Laws on the subject of game should be general. They should be as liberal to the hunter and dealer as is consistent with the preservation of the subject protected. They should remain unchanged year after year, so that the periods may become fixed in the minds of the public. The season for as many kinds of game as possible should open on the same date. By this means they would become popular and more generally respected, and landed proprietor, sportsman, and dealer would each learn to regard them as public benefits.

## *LAW REPORTS.*

### COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM—Held by Davis, C. J., Daniels and Brady, JJ.—53, Miller vs. Bowlsby et al.; 54, Appleton vs. Bowles et al.; 55, Whitney vs. Penistan; 58, Mitchell vs. Brum, Survivor, &c.; 68, Tredwell vs. Pomeroy; 69, Same vs. Same; 70, Tenth National Bank vs. Green; 312, Savage vs. Allen; 86, ——— vs. ———; 322, Dupuy vs. Seymour; 15, Price vs. Price; 16, In the matter, &c., Price; 30, In the matter, &c., Nathan; 35, White, Trustee, &c., vs. Livingston et al.; 36, Same vs. Same; 37, Same vs. Same; 38, Same vs. Same; 87, ——— vs. ———; 103, Smith vs. The Mayor, &c., of New-York; 104, The People ex rel. Kazinski vs. The Mayor, &c., of New-York; 106, Bowery National Bank vs. The Mayor, &c.; 107, Davenport vs. The Mayor, &c.; 114, Mount, as Executor, vs. Ellingwood; 115, Meserole et al. vs. Meserole et al.; 116, Smith, as Administrator, vs. Britton; 117, Isham, Executor, vs. Davison; 118, Goodenough vs. Spencer; 119, Davenport vs. The Mayor, &c.; 120, Lorrillard vs. Morgan et al.; 121, In the matter, &c., Gill.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—Held by Lawrence, J.—1, Gillender vs. Nelson, Jr., et al.; 10, Harlow vs. Deen; 25, Wood vs. Glass et al.; 28, Mutual Life Insurance Company vs. Leland et al.; 30, Miller vs. Pondir, impleaded; 58, Platt vs. Platt; 69, People, &c., Commissioners of Parks vs. Ewen; 89, Weetjean vs. St. P. & P. C. R. Company; 94, In the matter, &c., Schell; 95, In the matter, &c., Harmony Fire Insurance Company; 99, Price vs. Price; 102, Cochran, Executor, vs. Hovey; 109, Ahern vs. Goodspeed; 137, Egbert vs. Crittenden, Jr.; 144, Allen vs. Savage; 155, Mayer vs. Mayer; 163, Phillips vs. Rosencrans; 164, Phillips vs. Cowles; 168, In the matter, &c., Parks; 170, Austen vs. Hustwaye; 171, Scheffer vs. Brummer; 172, Farnham vs. Hamilton; 173, McGuire vs. Earle; 175, Scranton vs. Union Navigation Company; 176, Stegman vs. Stegman.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—Part I.—Held by Donohue, J.—853, Milledgeville Manufacturing Company vs. Gerstman; 316, Van Nostrand vs. O'Brien, Sheriff; 2556, Leverich vs. Mayor, &c.; 553, Potter, Executor, &c., vs. Barnard et al.; 1059, Sheehy vs. Dawson; 1735, Jones vs. Mayor, &c.; 2779, Devlin vs. Mayor, &c.; 577, Paine vs. Paine; 837, Bennett vs. O'Brien, Sheriff; 899, Roberts, Jr., vs. Campbell; 1008, Franks et al. vs. Fleischman et al.; 1031, Post, &c., vs. Coles; 1073, Hadley vs. Boehm et al.; 1427, Solomon vs. Von Praag; 1507, Saunders vs. Holloway; 1091, Devlin, Special Administrator, vs. Wild; 1095, Tappan vs. Wheeler; 1097, Paige vs. Waring; 1105, Claflin et al. vs. Minzesheimer et al.; 1115, DeVoe et al. vs. Mayor, &c.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—Part II.—Held by Van Brunt, J.—Court opens at 10:30 A. M.—452, Archer vs. O'Brien, Sheriff; 1236, Pratt et al. vs. White et al.; 2345, National Broadway Bank vs. The Mayor, &c., New-York; 2351½, Palmer vs. The Mayor, &c., New-York; 358, Thomas vs. O'Brien, Sheriff; 666, Cowle vs. O'Brien, Sheriff; 830, Burke vs. Graham; 1084, Thorp vs. Franklin; 1086, Reed vs. Hedges; 1088, Kain vs. Delano et al.; 1094, Lenox Collection Company vs. Halsey; 1096, Mechanics' National Bank of New-York vs. The Mayor, &c., New-York; 1104, Davis vs. Tighe et al.; 1106, Einstein et al. vs. Goodman et al.; 1108, Preston vs. The Mayor, &c., New-York; 1110, Meserole vs. Valentine; 1112, Same vs. Same; 1114, Wheaton vs. Read; 1116, Kearny vs. Wood; 1118, (No. 1,) Hafner vs. Winter et al.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM—Held by Freedman, Curtis, and Spier, JJ.—35, Lounsbery vs. Potter; 42, Estes vs. Burns; 6, Blewitt vs. Baker; 11, Smith vs. Smith; 22, Atwood vs. Lynch; 29, Haight vs. Moore et al.; 41, Grant vs. Gregory; 43, Bishop et al. vs. Empire Transportation Company.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Held by Van Vorst, J.—691, Stokes et al. vs. Recknagle; 251, Gadsden vs. Commercial Life Insurance Company; 813, Butterfield vs. Radde; 815, Selchow vs. Radde; 1337, Justice vs. Ling; 1341, Perry vs. Gilbert et al.; 489, Lathrop vs. Catherwood; 593, Prendril, by guardian, vs. Second Avenue Railroad; 685, Pender vs. Johnson et al.; 341, Brodie vs. O'Brien, Sheriff; 653, Petrie vs. Poillon; 823, Wilson vs. Meyer; 805, Mendelson et al. vs. Stout; 155½, Wagner vs. Boocock; 671, Prouty vs. Payne.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part II.—Held by Sedgwick, J.—772, Hart vs. Russell; 1235, Dusenbury, Executor, vs. Hoyt; 278, Reade vs. Clarke et al.; 812, Mallory et al. vs. Koehler; 814, Butterfield vs. Koehler; 816, Selchow vs. Koehler; 48, Shandley vs. O'Brien, Sheriff; 676½, Chapman vs. O'Brien, Sheriff; 28, Shapter vs. Doherty et al.; 72, Sharpe vs. O'Brien; 688, Luppold vs. Ohnmocht; 702, Congregation Shaar Hashmoin vs. Halliday; 784, Shook et al. vs. Anderson et al.; 790, Lyons vs. Knapp; 796, Loaners Bank vs. North Shore Railroad Company.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Held by Alker, J.—3178, Blumberg vs. Lehman; 1432, Nichols vs. Van Nostrand; 1750, Burrows vs. Howells; 2252, Benney vs. Brennan; 2338½, Brannigan vs. Hall; 3092, Dunn vs. Beatty; 3146, Whitney vs. Doherty; 3148 Whitney vs. Burns; 3828, German Bank of New-York vs. Meyer et al.; 3829, Same vs. Same; 3885, Powers vs. Willcox & Gibbs Sewing-machine Company; 4114, Hartwig vs. Bachman; 8162, Connor vs. Pollock; 3164, Herman vs. Schleuten; 3170, Greene vs. Lichtenstein; 3830, German Bank of New-York vs. Marshall.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part II.—Held by McAdam, J.—2779, Sneddecor vs. Hatch; 2797, Silberberg vs. Miss. Val. F. Ins. Co.; 2826, Wendel vs. Miss. Val. F. Ins. Co. et al.; 2921, Wagner et al vs. Conover et al.; 2925, Dukes vs. Klepstein; 2982, Morgan vs. Geoghan; 3669, Blauvelt vs. Palmer; 3934, Hoffmire vs. Page; 3935, Judd vs. Dunham; 3940, Young vs. John; 4120, Damseaux vs. Clark; 3021, Unkart et al vs. Parker; 3025, Kreischer vs. Akin; 3027, May vs. Grunewald.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part III.—Held by Gross, J.—3347, Rabournitz vs. Wass; 3091, Dunn vs. Lichtenstein; 3563, Ryle vs. Adams et al.; 3768, Blossom vs. O'Farrell; 3783, Skinner vs. Lacombe et al.; 3914, Mandelbaum et al. vs. Brassington; 3958, Calm vs. Rothschild; 3963, Leggett vs. Richards; 3964, Shaw et al. vs. Diggins; 3395, Minster vs. Lyons; 3977, Calm vs. Rothschild; 4002, Rosenheim et al. vs. Marx; 4092, Sacks et al. vs. Metzger; 3476, Bigelow vs. Claremont.

COMMON PLEAS—GENERAL TERM—Held by Daly, C. J., Robinson and Larremore, JJ.—1, McIntosh et al. vs. Joseph et al.; 2, Hovey vs. Joseph et al.; 3, Low vs. Joseph et al.; 4, Slade et al. vs. Joseph et al.; 5, Langley et al., vs. Joseph et al.; 6, Farnham et al., vs. Joseph et al.; 7, Aborn et al., vs. Joseph et al.; 9, Devlin vs. Costello et al.; 10, Higgins vs. the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company; 27, Coffin vs. Coffin; 34, Black vs. Ryder et al.; 43, Barnes vs. Mott et al.; 50, Carr et al. vs. Tallman; 52, Schukraft et al. vs. Buck et al.; 57, Buckmaster vs. Consumers' Ice Company; 68, Schuyler vs. Flerx, impleaded; 76, Kulenkamp vs. Rorke et al.; 79, Kissam et al. vs. Beusel; 129, Oberdorfer vs. Lowenstein.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Held by Sutherland, C. J.—Thomas Cummings, robbery; Francis Burke, felonious assault and battery; Oscar Ette, felonious assault and battery; Peter Coyle, felonious assault and battery; Stephen Craig, felonious assault and battery; Patrick Doherty, felonious assault and battery; James Sullivan, Jeremiah McCarthy, burglary; Edward Sparenberg, receiving stolen goods; Isaac Hirschberg, grand larceny; Henry E. Simpson, grand larceny; Eva Eidenbecker, (two cases,) grand larceny; John Barnard, larceny from the person.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER—Held by Brady, J.—Ballio Bartolomeo, homicide; James Cahill, homicide; Thomas Mulholland, homicide; Benjamin Hymes, felonious assault and battery.

### COURT OF APPEALS CALENDAR.

Preferred Calendar—Class No. 1.—1, Johnson vs. The People; 2, Wenzler vs. The People; 3, Kelly et al. vs. The People; 4, Mongeon, vs. The People; 5, The People vs. Davis; 6, Hilderbrand vs. The People; 7, The People vs. Corbin; 8, Woods vs. The People. Preferred Calendar—Class No. 3.—9, Hill vs. Heermans; 10, Haskin vs. The New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company; 11, Stillwell vs. Spaulding; 12, Salisbury vs. Brandon; 13, Peck vs. Sherwood; 14, Russell vs. Hasbrouck; 15, Hofangle vs. The New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company; 16, Kiah vs. Grenier; 17, Coughtry vs. The Globe Woolen Company; 18, Sitterly vs. Gerwig, Jr.; 19, Gerwig, Jr., vs. Sitterly; 20, Shuttleworth vs. Winter; 21, Chasselette vs. the Erie Railway Company; 22, Chapman vs. the Erie Railway Company; 23, Schell vs. Plumb; 24, Platt vs. Platt; 25, Booth vs. Powers; 26, Piper vs. the New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company; 27, Nichols vs. Tifft; 28, The President, Managers, and Company of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company vs. Lawrence. Preferred Calendar, Class No. 4.—29, The People ex rel. the Buffalo Mutual Gas-light Company vs. Steele, Jr.; 30, The People ex rel. the Schuylerville and Upper Hudson River Railroad Company vs. Betts; 31, The People ex rel. John W. Akin vs. Morgan; 32, The People ex rel. George Parker et al., Commissioners, &c., vs. the County Court of Jefferson County; 33, The People of the State of New-York vs. Miller; 34, The People of the State of New-York vs. James H. Ingersoll, impleaded with William M. Tweed et al.; 35, Hamersley vs. the Mayor, &c., of the City of New-York. Preferred Calendar—Class No. 5.—36, Palmer vs. Hussey; 37, Haggerty vs. the Brooklyn City and Newtown Railroad Company; 38, In the matter of the petition of Johnson, et al., to vacate assessments, &c.; 39, In the matter of the petition of John J. Van Epps; 40, The American Life Insurance Company vs. Van Epps; 41, Williams vs. Buck; 42, Barker vs. White; 43, Shuttleworth vs. Winter; 44, In the matter of the application of Charles Daniels vs. White; 45, Allis vs. Wheeler; 46, Rice vs. Ehle; 47, The Grocers' Bank vs. Fitch; 48, In the matter of the application of Martin B. Brown vs. Green. (No. 1;) 49, In the matter of the application of B. Brown vs. Green. (No. 2;) 50, Rose vs. Post; 51, Ballou vs. Parsons; 52, In the matter of the petition of Lewis Van Antwerp, Jr., et al., to vacate an assessment. General Calendar—53, Wells vs. Miller; 54, Crouch vs. Parker; 55, Terry, appellant, vs. Wait; 56, Torrance vs. Conger; 57, Rogers vs. The Long Island Railroad Company; 58, Patterson vs. Bloomer; 59, Hyde vs. Greenwood; 60, Joslin vs. Cowee; 61, Terrett vs. Crombie; 62, Queen vs. The Second Avenue Railroad Company; 63, Magnin vs. Dinsmore; 64, Stitt vs. Little; 65, Chapman vs. Rose; 66, Lasher vs. Williamson; 67, Bailey vs. Briggs; 68, Luce vs. King; 69, Clancy vs. Byrne; 70, Moody vs. Leverich; 71, Stewart vs. Pettie; 72, Eberle vs. Mehrback; 73, Sternberger vs. McGovern; 74, Wolf vs. Burke; 75, Bain vs. Brown; 76, Holmes vs. Hubbard; 77, Riston vs. Godet; 78, The City of Cohoes vs. Cropsey; 79, May vs. Walter; 80, The Second National Bank of Oswego vs. Poucher; 81, Livermore vs. Bainbridge; 82, Ormsby vs. The Vermont Copper Mining Company; 83, The New-York and Harlem Railroad Company vs. Haws; 84, Jacobs vs. O'Brien, Sheriff; 85, Prindle vs. Beveridge; 86, Cleghorn vs. The New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company; 87, O'Brien vs. The Mechanics' and Traders' Fire Insurance Company; 88, Price vs. Gould; 89, Cone vs. Purcell; 90, Snook vs. Lord; 91, Gibbs vs. Carpenter; 92, Furman vs. Van Sise; 93, Hubbell vs. Muldoon; 94, McGrath vs. Clark; 95, Vanneman vs. Powers; 96, McGraw vs. Godfrey; 97, Sanborn vs. Lefferts; 98, Johnson vs. Dodd; 99, Brittenstool vs. Michaels; 100, Perkins vs. Hill.

## *A CLERGYMAN'S APPEAL.*

A minister in a Massachusetts town near the New-Hampshire line, whose salary is somewhat in arrears, is reported to have astonished his congregation on a recent Sunday by saying to them from the pulpit, "Do not, my dear hearers, delude yourselves with the idea that I am an angel, for I am far from having arrived at that blissful state. If I were an angel, I would fly away to heaven and get my dinner, and come back and preach to you again; but as I am yet only of the earth, earthy, I must have something to eat, and in order to do that I must have some money to pay the bills."

# FINE ARTS.

## *THE AVERY COLLECTION.*

### SPECIMENS BY CABANEL, SCHREYER, DORE, MERLE, AND OTHERS.

Among the collections of fine modern paintings in this City, about which little is ever said, and of the existence of which even the general public is often kept in entire ignorance, is that of Mr. S. P. Avery, of Fifth avenue. A private view was recently afforded us of this really fine and tasteful collection, which comprises specimens of nearly all the masters of the modern French and German schools, including a few in the new Spanish-Italian style, now rapidly rising into favor, as much on account, we fancy, of the freshness of the subjects chosen and the novelty of their style of treatment as of the artistic merit of these works as a whole.

One of the most notable paintings in the collection, and one of the most striking that has been imported into this country recently, is "The Trysting-place of the Soul," by Cabanel, a subject suggested to the artist, as we are informed, by a passage in "A Midsummer Night's Dream," or rather, as we should imagine, by a variety of expressions used by the poet in that most exquisite of compositions, which will form a theme for artists until time is no more. Cabanel's picture represents two young Greeks who have met in the wood, or garden perhaps, through the trees of which the towers of a palace are visible. The time is night, and the place has a weird and gloomy aspect, well befitting the subject. The girl, habited in a loose, diaphanous, but somewhat shroud-like robe is seated. Her lover stands beside her, and with upraised hands is pleading passionately to her. She, with sad but lovely face, half woman, half spirit, is absorbed in contemplation of that no mortal eye may look upon, and gently puts her lover's hands aside. She may not now listen to his vows, or permit him to call her his. All that is past, and honeyed words, warm with the breath of life and passion, have no longer a charm for her. The title given to the composition hardly explains its purport. It is intended to represent, as we imagine, a soul that has been called back to earth, and has for a time reassumed its fleshly garb to hold converse once more with those it loved in life. This, we believe, is the artist's meaning, and he has most certainly succeeded in giving to the girl's face an expression which is not of this world, and of throwing over the whole scene a strange, weird aspect that is awe-inspiring and fascinating at the same time. Of composition, color, and execution generally, we need not speak. Cabanel is a master of all, and none, we think, can look on this, his latest work, without experiencing the emotions that a great picture, by a great artist, should call forth.

Among other works in this gallery deserving of notice is Schreyer's "Wolves," representing a Russian or Wallachian forest scene, in the depth of Winter. A peasant is driving through this wild bit of forest land, and his horse, terrified by the howling of the wolves behind him, is rearing and plunging in a manner that must eventually free him from the harness by which he is attached to the sleigh. The attitude and expression of the animal are strikingly truthful, while the surrounding landscape, snowy atmosphere, and dark, stormy sky, are painted with great power, and add much to the effect of the picture.

Goupil, who has hitherto given us only the ladies of the boudoir, is represented by a very pretty and gracefully-painted girl, in the costume of the Revolution, very piquant, and charming in color. Lagye, whose "Margaret at Church" we had occasion to speak of in terms of commendation, has a fair specimen of his skill here, as also Boughton, Zuber-Buhler, Jan Verhas, Boldini, Julius Hubner, Steinhiel and other well-known artists. From Gerome, there is a view of the town and environs of Medinet, in Fayoum, somewhat hard and unpleasing, with rocks that look like putty, and trees that never could have given forth a leaf. Gerome does not shine as a landscape painter. Charles Muller, an artist of high reputation, has a large canvas, telling the old, old story of courtship and love, and Baugniet a very charming work, "The Reverie after the Ball," which has more in it than this artist's compositions usually contain. Eugene Benson, of this City, sends a work painted in Italy, which, though faulty enough, is a vast improvement on his earlier attempts at art. A "Scene on the Jersey Sands," by W. T. Richards, though a little weak in color, as Mr. Richards' works are apt to be, shows careful study of nature in her sadder and wilder moods. There are, indeed, few artists who can approach Mr. Richards in the delineation of such scenes as this, with its bare pine trees, brown sands, and little pools of standing water, amid which a few melancholy-looking rooks are seeking their food.

### THE ARTISTS' TRUST FUND AND THE PUBLIC.

*To the Editor of the New-York Times:*

A notice in Friday's TIMES calls attention to the fact that the Artists' Trust Fund Association exhibition will take place at the Somerville Gallery on the 15th inst. A year ago your art critic called attention to the manner in which these sales of pictures on behalf of the fund are conducted, and showed that the fund received a minimum of the profits realized, while the exhibitors pocketed the lion's share, and this in spite of the fact that the advertisements and catalogues were so worded as to lead the public to believe that every cent realized is for the benefit of the fund. The managers of the fund very wisely did not attempt any reply to your critic's statement. The public should understand the fact that every cent they bid over $100 for any picture goes not into the pockets of the widows and orphans who are dependent on the fund, but into those of the shrewd gentlemen who control the fund and their particular friends. Last year some of these charitable gentlemen, while realizing $100 for the fund, pocketed $600 to $800 themselves by the shrewd dodge of including in the sale three or four pictures instead of one from each artist. Let the whole proceeds of the sale go to the fund. That is the only honest and honorable way in which such an enterprise can be conducted.

AN ARTIST.

The statement of our correspondent is, we have reason to know, strictly correct. The public have heretofore acted with great liberality in regard to the Artists' Fund sale, and it is only right that they should be informed of facts hitherto kept from them. Of the $12,000 and over realized at the last sale, the fund, according to our calculation, could not have received much over $5,000, the remaining $7,000 going into the pockets of somebody else. We do not think it right that artists should endeavor to obtain a sale for their pictures by giving the public the impression that the whole net proceeds will be devoted to a charitable work, when the fact is otherwise. Let the whole amount realized by the sale go into the fund.

### NOTES.

The bronze statue of Israel Putnam, by J. Q. A. Ward, which is intended for the adornment of the City Park of Hartford, is completed, and is said to be as fine a piece of casting as has ever been turned out by Messrs. Wood & Co., of Philadelphia.

Another picture by Raphael has been discovered in London. Mr. Rosetti, the art critic, while admitting the merits of the painting, declines to consider it as the work of Raphael.

The water-color exhibition at the Academy of Design will open on the 29th. There will be no exhibition of English pictures this year, we are informed. Unless a much better collection than that of last season could have been got together, the loss will not be a great one.

## *RELIGION IN PERSIA.*

A remarkable movement has for some time been going on in Persia, which indicates that even that country is not free from a religious tumult like that which has been agitating so much of the more civilized world. Trouble of no ordinary kind has long been existing between the Grand Vizier and the Moolas, but no explanation could for a long time be attained. The *Times of India* now undertakes to say that all is due to the origin of a new creed, which seems likely to produce a momentous change in the religious future of the East. This new faith, known by the name of the "Zezdani," has secretly but rapidly spread throughout the Persian Kingdom. The creed supports doctrines vastly contrary to the Moslem faith. The Zezdanies do not believe in any prophet. They only worship the Almighty. There are no religious ceremonies stipulated for the new religion. The principal doctrines are praise of the Supreme Being, truth, and virtue. The new faith has spread so far its influence that several savans, noblemen, and even Princes have joined it. Now it appears that the present Sadre Azm, or Grand Vizier, is also an advocate of the new religion—a fact of which the big Moolas and priests of Persia appear to be cognizant. It need hardly be said that these priests and Kazees are afraid of the consequences of the spread of this religion, which bodes destruction to the Moslem faith and practice. They now watch with eager eyes the turn high officials may choose to take. It was the Sadre Azm who prevailed upon the Shah to visit Europe. The natural deduction from this was that the Vizier had, or for the matter of that may have still, a great influence on the mind of the Shah. The priests and Kazees see that were this influence to be allowed to continue, the Shah may in time be induced himself to embrace the new faith. Why, then, the surest way to avoid the difficulty was to remove the Sadre Azm—and it is known how far they succeeded.

## FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—JAN. 10.

SALES FROM 2:30 TO 3 P. M.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| $45,000 U. S. 5-20 C. '67 | 116⅜ | 100 Bos., H. & E. | 3⅞ |
| 100 Con. Coal | 49⅞ | 500 Lake Shore | 83⅜ |
| 20 American Exp. | 59⅞ | 35 do. | 83⅜ |
| 40 Adams Express | 93½ | 100 do. b3. | 83½ |
| 10 do. | 93 | 1800 do. | 83¼ |
| 100 Maryland Coal | 21¼ | 100 do. | 83⅜ |
| 100 do. | 21 | 200 do. | 83⅜ |
| 100 Panama | 115⅞ | 200 do. c. | 83⅜ |
| 20 N. Y. C. & Hud. | 101⅜ | 300 Lake Shore | 83⅜ |
| 400 do. s3. | 101 | 500 do. | 83⅜ |
| 100 do. | 101⅜ | 500 do. | 83⅜ |
| 200 do. | 101¼ | 1100 do. | 83¼ |
| 100 do. b3. | 101⅜ | 500 do. | 83 |
| 100 do. b10. | 101⅜ | 1700 do. | 83 |
| 400 do. b3. | 101½ | 500 Tol. & Wab. b3. | 54 |
| 700 do. | 101⅜ | 100 do. | 54⅛ |
| 500 do. | 101¼ | 700 do. | 54 |
| 600 do. | 101⅜ | 100 do. | 54¼ |
| 100 West. Union b3. | 79 | 200 do. b3. | 54¼ |
| 100 do. | 78⅞ | 100 do. | 54⅜ |
| 100 do. b3. | 78⅞ | 200 do. | 54 |
| 300 do. | 78¾ | 300 do. | 53⅞ |
| 800 do. | 78⅝ | 500 do. | 53¾ |
| 1100 do. | 78½ | 100 Union Pacific | 33½ |
| 1000 do. | 78¼ | 100 do. c. | 33⅜ |
| 1500 do. | 78 | 100 do. | 33⅜ |
| 800 do. | 77⅞ | 1100 do. b3. | 33½ |
| 300 do. | 78 | 500 do. s3. | 33½ |
| 100 do. | 78⅛ | 2000 do. | 33⅜ |
| 1500 do. | 78⅜ | 700 do. | 33⅜ |
| 100 do. c. | 78¼ | 1700 do. b3. | 33½ |
| 200 do. | 78⅜ | 3300 do. | 33½ |
| 100 do. b3. | 78⅞ | 500 do. b3. | 33⅜ |
| 300 do. | 78⅝ | 1500 do. | 33⅜ |
| 500 do. | 78¾ | 300 do. s3. | 33¼ |
| 600 do. | 78⅜ | 200 do. b3. | 33⅜ |
| 400 do. | 78¾ | 100 C., C. & I. C. b10. | 30⅞ |
| 200 do. | 78⅜ | 100 do. | 30¾ |
| 100 do. | 78¾ | 100 do. s3. | 30⅞ |
| 100 do. | 78⅜ | 1700 do. | 31 |
| 100 do. s3. | 78⅜ | 500 do. b3. | 31 |
| 300 do. b3. | 78⅝ | 600 do. s3. | 31 |
| 200 do. | 78⅜ | 1200 do. | 31⅛ |
| 1400 do. | 78¼ | 100 Atl. & Pac. Pref. | 14⅞ |
| 200 do. | 78⅜ | 300 St. Paul | 49 |
| 700 do. | 78¼ | 200 do. | 48⅞ |
| 300 do. | 78⅛ | 100 do. | 48⅞ |
| 1700 do. | 78¼ | 1000 do. | 48½ |
| 200 do. | 78⅜ | 100 do. | 48⅝ |
| 100 do. b3. | 78⅛ | 300 do. | 48½ |
| 50 do. | 78⅜ | 100 do. s3. | 48⅝ |
| 800 do. | 78⅜ | 800 do. | 48⅝ |
| 700 do. | 78¼ | 200 do. | 48⅝ |
| 1100 do. | 78⅜ | 700 do. | 48⅞ |
| 100 do. b3. | 78⅜ | 400 do. | 48⅝ |
| 200 do. | 78⅜ | 400 do. b10. | 48⅞ |
| 400 North-western c. | 61¼ | 100 do. | 48⅝ |
| 200 do. | 61⅜ | 100 Han. & St. Jos. | 32¼ |
| 200 do. b3. | 61⅜ | 100 do. | 32⅛ |
| 100 do. | 61½ | 400 do. | 32 |
| 200 do. | 61⅜ | 100 do. | 31¾ |
| 800 do. | 61¼ | 200 do. b3. | 32¼ |
| 200 do. b3. | 61⅜ | 50 do. | 32½ |
| 100 do. | 61½ | 200 do. | 32⅛ |
| 400 do. | 61⅜ | 500 do. b3. | 32¼ |
| 200 do. | 61¼ | 100 do. | 32⅜ |
| 100 N. W. Pref. s3. | 73½ | 600 do. b3. | 32⅜ |
| 200 do. | 73½ | 100 Han. & St. J. Pf. b3. | 42 |
| 600 Pacific Mail | 43⅛ | 10 Chic. & Alton | 109½ |
| 400 do. s3. | 43 | 31 Chic. & Alton Pf. | 112 |
| 600 do. | 43¼ | 600 Ohio & Miss. | 35 |
| 300 do. c. | 43⅛ | 600 do. | 35⅛ |
| 300 do. b3. | 43¼ | 900 do. s3. | 35 |
| 100 do. | 43⅜ | 1800 do. | 35¼ |
| 400 do. s3. | 43¼ | 1300 do. | 35⅜ |
| 200 do. | 43⅜ | 100 do. s3. | 35⅜ |
| 200 do. s3. | 43⅛ | 900 do. b3. | 35½ |
| 200 do. | 43⅜ | 2300 do. | 35½ |
| 400 do. | 43⅛ | 100 do. s3. | 35⅜ |
| 200 do. b3. | 43⅜ | 300 do. u. r. c. | 35½ |
| 2000 do. | 43⅜ | 800 do. | 35⅝ |
| 100 Rock Island | 104⅞ | 200 do. | 35½ |
| 100 do. s3. | 104⅜ | 800 do. s3. | 35⅜ |
| 100 do. | 104¾ | 400 do. | 35⅜ |

MONDAY, Jan. 12—A. M.

The weekly averages of the Associated Banks, local and National, reported through the Clearing-house for the week ending Saturday last, Jan. 10, compare as follows with the previous week, and also with the corresponding week last year:

| | |
|---|---|
| Increase in Loans | $4,504,600 |
| Increase in Specie | 3,283,500 |
| Increase in other Legal Tenders | 4,468,500 |
| Increase in Deposits | 14,268,500 |
| Decrease in Circulation | 17,000 |

| | Jan. 11, '73. | Jan. 3, '74. | Jan. 10, '74. |
|---|---|---|---|
| National Capital | $71,285,000 | $69,235,000 | $69,235,000 |
| Local Capital | 16,734,200 | 17,266,300 | 17,266,300 |
| Total | $88,019,200 | $86,501,300 | $86,501,300 |
| Loans | 275,552,800 | 261,135,400 | 265,640,000 |
| Gold & Gold Notes | 22,539,100 | 28,395,600 | 32,679,100 |
| Other Legal Tenders | 40,876,700 | 46,458,100 | 50,926,600 |
| Deposits | 207,441,500 | 205,399,500 | 219,668,000 |
| Circulation | 27,461,600 | 27,186,300 | 27,169,300 |

The Deposits Average has increased since the close of December $25,515,000. Of this sum $14,268,500, it will be noticed, was gained last week. The increase comes in a large measure from Gold Notes on special deposits and from Greenbacks through the continued free disbursements of the Treasury. The Secretary drew on his reserve, during the week, to the extent of $3,410,000, and the total Greenback circulation is now $381,891,000.

The Greenbacks in Bank now average 22½ ℔ cent. to Deposits. The Greenbacks and Gold Notes average to Deposits and Circulation 34 ℔ cent. This is a much stronger statement than for the New Year of 1873. The amount of Greenbacks and Gold Notes is $83,605,700, as against $63,415,800 on the Average of Jan. 11, 1873, and the Loans at Bank are ten millions less.

The market for Money left off comfortably easy at 7 ℔ cent. at Bank and to the Brokers on Wall street. The outside rates on Merchant paper, prime names, range 7 to 9 ℔ cent. per annum.

Gold is partially higher than at the close of the previous week, and the Exchange on London is advanced to $4 83½ to the £ sterling for 60 days, and $4 87 for Sight Bills, the exact par in Gold being $4 86 and 6½ mills.

The trade of the week was better in Foreign Merchandise than the week before. The Customs paid in, $2,263,000, indicate over seven millions of Foreign Merchandise of all descriptions marketed. The Exports of Produce from this port were partially affected by the bad shipping weather and the effect of the late holiday interruption. But further South the Clearances of Cotton direct to Europe were larger—95,000 bales. The receipts at the ports 143,000, against 132,000 bales the same week last year. In Foreign Dry Goods and Domestic Commission Goods the trade of the week was light, but not more so than was expected of the second week in the New Year.

The Import Entries of Foreign Merchandise at New-York, including the Dry Goods return in our last paper, amount for the past week to $7,254,124, as compared with $5,348,106 same week last year. The Exports of Domestic Produce are $4,908,685, as against $3,513,906 last year. The Exports of Gold and Siver, $540,447, as against $2,695,233 last year. The Customs in Gold deposited during the week in the New-York Office of the Treasury amounted to $2,263,400, comparing with $2,616,173 same week last January.

Our comparative weekly summary of the Foreign Trade and Specie movements at the port of New-York is now resumed as from the First of July, 1873, the beginning of the current Fiscal Year, known at the Treasury as the Fiscal Year 1874.

The Import entries at New-York of Foreign Dry Goods and General Merchandise, (not including Foreign Specie,) since July 1, 1873, are as follows. The figures are official to the close of November, and since semi-official from the Custom House:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| July | $31,423,169 | November | $20,784,951 |
| August | 32,632,909 | December | *21,317,556 |
| September | 29,772,735 | Jan. 10 | 7,254,124 |
| October | 27,275,914 | | |
| Total since July 1 | | | $170,461,388 |
| To same date, 1873 | | | 199,816,946 |
| Decrease since July 1 | | | $29,355,558 |

*Unofficial.

The Export Clearances from New-York of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods, including Foreign Articles re-exported, since July 1, 1873, are as follows:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| July | $25,621,503 | November | $28,495,892 |
| August | 24,343,509 | December | *27,664,526 |
| September | 25,799,042 | Jan. 7 | 4,908,685 |
| October | 31,246,838 | | |
| Total since July 1 | | | $168,079,985 |
| To same date 1873 | | | 131,514,120 |
| Increase since July 1 | | | $36,565,865 |
| Gold, Jan. 10, 1874 | | | 111¾ ℔ cent. |
| Gold, Jan. 11, 1873 | | | 112⅛ ℔ cent. |

*Unofficial.

The Exports of Gold and Silver from New-York since July 1, 1873, are as follows:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| July | $10,839,043 | November | $2,545,842 |
| August | 2,198,549 | December | *2,696,094 |
| September | 1,502,625 | Jan. 10 | 540,447 |
| October | 2,107,447 | | |
| Total since July 1 | | | $22,329,039 |
| Total same date 1873 | | | 38,371,262 |
| Decrease since July 1 | | | $16,042,223 |

*Unofficial.

The Customs receipts in Gold deposited in the New-York Office of the United States Treasury, and the Gold Interest paid out by this Office since July 1, 1873, are as follows:

| | Customs. | | Gold Interest. |
|---|---|---|---|
| July | $10,430,462 | July | $9,931,337 |
| August | 12,424,785 | August | 5,421,649 |
| September | 11,290,278 | September | 1,424,593 |
| October | 8,146,522 | October | 3,287,334 |
| November | 5,958,287 | November | 3,707,511 |
| December | 6,558,461 | December | 6,515,495 |
| Jan. 3 | 645,000 | Jan. 3 | 1,560,000 |
| Jan. 10 | 2,263,400 | Jan. 10 | 3,239,000 |
| Total, 1874 | $58,762,105 | Total, 1874 | $35,027,043 |
| Total, 1873 | 71,909,040 | Total, 1873 | 50,329,518 |

COURSE OF STOCKS AND GOLD—THE WEEK.

| | | Jan. 11, '74. |
|---|---|---|
| American Gold | 111⅜@110⅞@112@111¾ | 112⅛ |
| U. S. 5-20s, '65, May | 116@116½ | 114⅞ |
| U. S. 5-20s, '67, January | 115⅝@116⅞ | 114¾ |
| U. S. New 5 ℔ cents | 111½@112½ | 112¼ |
| Central Pacific 6 ℔ cents | 93@95½ | 99½ |
| Union Pacific 6 ℔ cents | 82½@84 | 85¾ |
| New-York Central | 100¾@101½ | 103⅛ |
| Rock Island | 104¼@104⅝ | 109⅞ |
| Ohio and Mississippi | 31¾@35½ | 46¼ |
| St. Paul Common | 44⅝@48¾ | 52⅛ |
| St. Paul Preferred | 69¾@73 | 77 |
| Toledo and Wabash | 53¼@53¾ | 73¼ |
| Union Pacific | 32⅛@31¼@33¾ | 36¼ |
| Erie | 47½@48 | 59¾ |
| Western Telegraph | 76@80@78⅜ | 83⅝ |
| Pacific Mail | 40⅞@44½@43¼ | 71¼ |
| Lake Shore | 80⅝@83⅜ | 92½ |
| North-western Common | 59½@62@61¼ | 81 |
| Harlem | 120@120½ | 115¼ |
| North-west Preferred | 74½@73¾ | 87½ |

The additional rise on the Share list since our previous weekly review is very decided on nearly all the New-York and Western Roads and Western Telegraph and Pacific Mail. The business was large, especially near the close of the week, and the prevailing spirit of the market *Bullish*, as well as buoyant. The movement in Western Telegraph was stimulated on Friday to 80 ℔ cent. on the publication of a memorial of some of the Stockholders to the Executive Committee supposed to foreshadow a very large Extra Dividend in Bonds. The price receded to 78⅜ on Saturday on heavy sales, suspected to be for account of some of the Vanderbilt people. The price, however, still marks 2 ℔ cent. above Saturday week. The New-York Central and Rock Island Stocks show the least advance, the Western Roads the largest, with the exception of North-west Preferred, said to be coming this way from Holland.

The Public funds of the United States are full 1 ℔ cent. higher than at the close of the week before. The Pacific Railroad Mortgages are 1½c.@2 ℔ cent., and the same improvement has extended to some of the old Western (currency) Mortgages, and to the Dividend paying Railroad and Coal Stocks, like Delaware and Hudson, Delaware and Lackawanna, and Central New Jersey. In Philadelphia the Roads connected with the Coal trade are also on the advance.

## BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ WE BUY AND SELL GOVERNMENT BONDS, GOLD, AND GOLD COUPONS at current market rates.

We buy and sell INVESTMENT STOCKS and BONDS at the Stock Exchange "on Commission" for cash.

We make COLLECTIONS for merchants and others at all points in the United States and Canada.

We receive DEPOSITS subject to draft at sight, and allow interest at the rate of four per cent. per annum.

We issue CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT available in all parts of the country, and in case of Special Deposits allow interest at rates to be agreed upon.

We COLLECT DIVIDENDS, COUPONS, INTEREST ON UNITED STATES REGISTERED BONDS, and attend to Banking Business generally for out-of-town Banks, Bankers, and Correspondents on reasonable terms.

We call attention to the present favorable opportunity for investment in CENTRAL PACIFIC and WESTERN PACIFIC GOLD BONDS, which are actively dealt in, both in this country and Europe, and which, at current prices, are every way desirable.

FISK & HATCH,
Bankers and Dealers in Government Securities,
No. 5 Nassau st.

☞ A LIMITED NUMBER OF WEST WISCONSIN Railway First Mortgage Seven per Cent. Gold Bonds for sale by AUG. J. BROWN & SON, No. 59 Liberty st. Net earnings for 1873 largely in excess of interest on bonded debt.

## COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Jan. 10, 1874.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Ashes, pks. | 28 | Skins, No. | 568 |
| Bees-wax, pks. | 1 | Tallow, pks. | 226 |
| Cotton, bales | 3,496 | Grease, pks. | 44 |
| Copper, bbls. | 59 | Spirits Turp., bbls. | 193 |
| Dried Fruit, pks. | 46 | Tar, bbls. | 684 |
| Eggs, bbls. | 350 | Crude Turp., bbls. | 200 |
| Flour, bbls. | 12,090 | Resin, bbls. | 1,368 |
| Meal, bbls. | 400 | Beef, pks. | 11 |
| Wheat, bushels | 76,701 | Pork, pks. | 643 |
| Corn, bushels | 9,200 | Cut-meats, pks. | 2,435 |
| Oats, bushels | 13,875 | Lard, tcs. | 1,723 |
| Malt, bushels | 1,750 | Dressed Hogs, No. | 1,530 |
| Peas, bushels | 285 | Starch, pks. | 1,125 |
| Grass-seed, bags | 764 | Butter, pks. | 1,055 |
| Beans, bbls. | 519 | Cheese, pks. | 1,719 |
| Hops, bales | 43 | Pecans, pks. | 63 |
| Hides, No. | 1,268 | Tobacco, hhds. | 42 |
| Hides, bdls. | 29 | Tobacco, pks. | 112 |
| Leather, sides | 3,792 | Wool, bales | 216 |
| Flax, bales | 266 | Whisky, bbls. | 694 |
| Hams, No. | 4,835 | | |

BOOTS AND SHOES—Trade has not yet fairly opened for the season. Holders are firm and confident in their views. Seasonable goods are in better supply and very attractive assortment. Manufacturers anticipate a very satisfactory business in the better grades of stock as the demand revives.

CANDLES—Have been in slack request since our last, with Adamantine, 12 and 16 ounces, quoted at 13c.@17½c.; Paraffine, 28c.; Sperm. plain, 28c.; Sperm, patent, 38c.; Stearic, 28c.@29c. ℔ lb.

COAL—Has been dealt in quite moderately since our last, with Liverpool House Cannel quoted about steady at $20; do. Gas, $11; Scotch do., $11; Anthracite, from yard, $5 50@$6 25 ℔ ton.

COCOA—Has been in some demand, with Maracaibo quoted at 28c.@30c.; Caracas at 13c.@16c.; Para and Grenada at 10c.@11c.; Guayaquil at 9c.@10c.; San Domingo at 6¾c.@7¼c., gold, ℔ lb.

COFFEE—Firm and wanted; sales, 4,000 bags Rio, at New-Orleans, (a resale,) at 26½c., gold; 625 bags Porto Rico, by the City of Merida, at 27c.@27½c.; 246 bags Maracaibo, per Curacoa, at 27c., and 27 bags Savanilla at 27½c., gold, ℔ lb. Quotations as in our last.

COTTON—Has been moderately sought after for early delivery, at essentially unaltered prices; sales, 2,014 bales, (of which 500 bales were to arrive,) including 515 bales to shippers, 1,251 bales to spinners, and 248 bales to speculators. For forward delivery, the dealings have been on a moderate scale, with prices quoted 1-16c.@⅛c. ℔ lb. higher, closing irregularly. Sales have been reported since our last of 15,200 bales, (of which 3,900 bales were on last evening and 11,300 bales to-day,) with 800 bales more at the calls, and on the basis of Low Middling, with January options closing at 15 27-32c.; February, 16¼c.@16 9-16c.; March, 16 13-16c.; April, 17 7-32c.@17¼c.; May, 17½c.@17 9-16c., and June at 17⅞c.@17 15-16c. The receipts at this port to-day were 3,496 bales, including 1,049 bales from Norfolk, 1,283 bales from Savannah, 149 bales from Washington, N. C., 180 bales from Indianola, Texas, and 835 bales per railroad. The week's exports hence have been 10,057 bales....The exports from all the shipping ports since Sept. 1, 1873, have been 1,007,053 bales, (including 678,641 bales to Great Britain, and 328,412 bales to the Continent,) against 1,002,172 bales same time last season.

*Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York.*

| | Uplands. | Alabama. | N. O. | Texas. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ordinary | 13⅞ | 13⅞ | 13⅞ | 13⅞ |
| Good Ordinary | 14¾ | 14⅞ | 15⅛ | 15⅛ |
| Strict Good Ordinary | 15⅜ | 15½ | 15 11-16 | 15 11-16 |
| Low Middling | 15¾ | 15⅞ | 16⅛ | 16⅛ |
| Middling | 16⅝ | 16¾ | 17 | 17 |
| Good Middling | 17⅜ | 17½ | 18 | 18 |

DRUGS AND DYES—Have been generally held with more firmness, on a rather more confident demand for the leading kinds. Essential Oils are exceptionally slow, and rather easier as to values.

DYEWOODS—The main call has been for San Domingo, on the basis of $18 50@$19, currency.

FERTILIZERS—Have been in some request at about steady rates.

FLOUR AND MEAL—Less activity has been reported in State and Western Flour. Superfine and West India Shipping Extras have been in most demand. The offerings of most kinds have been moderate. Desirable lines of Shipping Extras have been comparatively scarce. Values have been well maintained. The sales reported since our last have been 12,400 bbls., of all grades, including very poor to very choice No. 2 at $4 25@$5 50, chiefly at $4 55@$5 25; inferior to fancy Superfine State and Western, $5 90@$6 50, chiefly at $6 25@$6 35 for fair to good, and $6 50 for fancy; inferior to good Extra State at $6 75@$7 25, chiefly at $7@$7 15; very good to very fancy do. at $7 25@$8 25; poor to very choice shipping Extra Western at $6 65@$7 25, chiefly at $7@$7 10 for lines, and $6 85@$7 for odd lots; poor to very choice shipping brands round-hoop Ohio at $6 75@$7 25 ℔ bbl., and trade family Extras at proportionate rates....Southern Flour steady, but rather quiet; sales, 900 bbls....Rye Flour sold to the extent of 500 bbls., in lots, part to arrive; and Corn-meal, to the amount of 600 bbls., in lot, at full previous prices.

FRUIT—Currants sold to the extent of 1,000 bbls., part to arrive, at 6½c.@6⅝c. ℔ lb.; market otherwise quiet.

GRAIN—There has been a less active inquiry noted for Spring Wheat, prices of which closed rather in favor of buyers, with supplies offered with more freedom. The export call has been less urgent. Winter Wheat quoted steady, but inactive. Sales have been reported since our last of 98,000 bushels at $1 68@$1 71 for No. 1 Milwaukee Spring; $1 68@$1 69 for No. 1 Minnesota do.; $1 68, in part, for No. 1 Chicago do.; $1 67@$1 68 for No. 2 Milwaukee do.; $1 65@$1 67, chiefly at $1 66, for No. 2 North-west do.; $1 64@$1 66 for No. 2 Chicago do., the latter rate for choice; $1 62@$1 69 for ungraded Spring, car stock; $1 67 for White Spring; $1 68, in part, for Red Western; and $1 75 for White Michigan....Corn has again advanced 1c.@1½c. a bushel, on a limited offering of stock, and a very good demand, partly speculative, but closing rather less firmly. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 172,000 bushels at 90½c.@91½c. for old Mixed Western, afloat; 88½c.@89½c. for do., in store, closing at about 90c. for prime samples; 88c.@88c. for new Mixed and Yellow Western....Rye firm, as last quoted, but inactive....Barley in more demand and quoted up to $1 80@$1 85 for Canada West, in store and afloat, with sales reported of 25,000 bushels within this range, and 15,000 bushels German on private terms....Barley-malt quiet and irregular....Oats advanced about ½c. ℔ bushel, on a fairly active trade, embracing sales since our last of 65,000 bushels at 64½c.@65c., chiefly at 65c., for Mixed Western, afloat; 63c. for do., in store; 65c.@65¼c. for White Western; 64c.@64½c. for White State; 62c.@63c. for Mixed do., from Jersey City depot; 64½c. for a lot of Mixed and White State....Hay, Straw, and Feed in moderate request at unchanged rates....The week's export clearances hence for European ports included 22,741 bbls. Flour, 633,605 bushels Wheat, 118,084 bushels Corn, and 35,932 bushels Rye.

HIDES—Have been less active, yet firm as to prices. The week's receipts have been 64,322 Hides and 165 bales do.; sales, 88,300 Hides, the latter including, according to Messrs. Pickard & Andresen, 5,590 Dry Buenos Ayres, 22 to 28 lbs., at 27¼c., gold, 60 days; 1,425 Dry Buenos Ayres, (from Europe,) 26 lbs.; 1,895 Dry River Plate, (from Europe,) 22 to 28 lbs., on private terms; 7,155 Dry Paysandu, 21 to 22 lbs., at 27c.; 12,145 Dry Montevideo, 21½ to 23 lbs., at 27c.; 3,050 Dry Montevideo Kips, 10 to 11 lbs., at 27¼c.; 3,890 Dry Buenos Ayres Kips, 10 to 12 lbs., at 27¾c.; 3,535 Dry Rio Grande, 20½ lbs., at 26c.; 1,555 Dry Rio Grande Cow, 20 lbs., at 36¾c., gold, 60 days; 1,075 Dry California, 22 lbs., on private terms; 18,345 Dry Orinoco, 20 to 21 lbs., at 25½c., gold, 60 days; 3,200 Dry Matamoros, 23 to 24 lbs.; 1,000 Dry Bogota, 22 lbs; 385 Dry Central American, 21 lbs., on private terms; 13,500 Dry Texas, 22 to 23 lbs., at 23c.; 500 Dry Texas Kips, 10 lbs., at 23½c., currency, 30 days; 2,965 Wet-salted Texas Hides and Kips, 25 to 60 lbs.; 540 Wet-salted Honolulu, 50 lbs.; 1,500 Wet-salted Southern, 40 lbs., on private terms; 3,350 City Slaughter, 70 lbs., at 10¼c., currency; 1,700 City Slaughter Kips, 20 lbs., on private terms; and to-day, 1,000 City Slaughter, on private terms. Stock in first hands, 74,300 Hides and 644 bales do., against 74,500 Hides and 856 bales do. same time last week.

LEATHER—There has been a fairly active call for supplies, and prices have been well maintained. The stock has been reduced somewhat by the increased purchases and exports, the latter embracing, for the week, 10,000 Sides.

MOLASSES—Firm, on a moderate jobbing business, chiefly in New-Orleans.

NAVAL STORES—Resin in moderate demand at rather easier rates, with Strained to good Strained quoted at $2 40@$2 50; sales, 750 bbls. Strained at $2 45; 100 bbls. do., small pks., at $2 55; 200 bbls. No. 2 at $2 55@$2 65; and 100 bbls. No. 1 at $2 90 ℔ 280 lbs....Tar quiet at old rates....Spirits Turpentine fairly active, closing more steadily, with 43c. bid, and 43½c. asked for merchantable; sales, 374 bbls. at 43c.@43½c. for merchantable, and 44c. for New-York pks.; and a cargo at Wilmington, rumored, at 41c. ℔ gallon, 7s. 6d. freight to the United Kingdom.

OIL-CAKE—Has been in moderate request since our last, and quoted firm in price. The week's receipts have been 2,187 pks.; exports to European ports, 6,080 pks. Western quoted $40@$40 50, currency, ℔ ton.

PETROLEUM—Crude quiet, but steady, at 5⅞c....Refined in less demand, with early deliveries quoted here at 13⅛c.@13¼c.; and at Philadelphia at 13⅛c.; sales at Philadelphia of 3,000 bbls. on private terms....Refined, in cases, quiet at 18¾c.@19c....Naphtha, 8c.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been depressed and lower, on a restricted business. Sales have been reported for early delivery of 100 bbls. inspected New Western Mess, at $16 75; 180 bbls. uninspected do. at $16 25; small lots of Western Prime Mess, at $15 25; and extra Prime at $13 50 for uninspected. And for forward delivery, 500 bbls. New Western Mess, March option, at $16 25 per bbl., which was the current quotation for round lots for prompt delivery....Dressed Hogs in better supply and lower, closing at 7c.@8c. for City, and 6⅛c.@7c. for Western....Cut Meats in moderate demand at about former figures, with sales reported of 81,000 lbs. Bellies, 12@9 lbs., at 9⅜c.@9¾c.; and sundry lots of other City bulk stock at unchanged prices....Bacon a shade lower, and slow of sale; 250 bxs. Short Clear sold for early delivery at 8¼c.@8⅜c.; 150 bxs. do., February, at 8¼c.; 250 bxs. Long and Short Clear, January, at 8⅛c.; and 250 bxs. do., February, at 8¼c....Lard has been in moderate demand, opening a shade easier, but closing about steady at the slightly reduced figures. Sales, 250 tcs. Western Steam, in lots, at 9⅛c.@9 3-16c.; 100 tcs. do. Kettle, on private terms, quoted at 9⅜c.@9½c.; 125 tcs. City Steam and Kettle at 8⅞c.; and 100 tcs. No. 1 at 8½c.@8⅝c. And for forward delivery of Western Steam, 750 tcs., January option, part at 9⅛c.; 750 tcs., February, at 9¼c.@9 5-16c., closing at 9¼c., and 2,750 tcs., March, chiefly at 9½c....Beef firm, with sales of 150 bbls. within the previous range....Of Beef Hams, 170 bbls. sold, in lots, at $24@$26 ℔ bbl....Butter, Cheese, and Eggs quoted about as in our last....The week's exports hence for European ports included 3,423 pks. Pork, 1,223 pks. Beef, 16,950 bxs. Bacon, 8,929 pks. Lard, 55 pks. Butter, and 5,621 bxs. Cheese.

RICE—A fair inquiry has been noted for supplies in a jobbing way, at steady rates, with Carolina quoted at $7@$8 75 for common to strictly prime, and $9 for choice; Louisiana, common to strictly choice, at $7@$8 75; Rangoon, at $7@$7 25, free, and $3 50, gold, in bond; and Patna at $7 37½@$7 50 ℔ 100 lbs. Sales have been reported of 50 tcs. Carolina at $8 50, and 75 bbls. Louisiana at $8@$8 25 ℔ 100 lbs.

SEEDS—Of Clover, 300 bags choice were reported sold at 9⅜c. ℔ lb. Market otherwise inactive, but steady.

SKINS—Deer have been in fair demand and firm; receipts, 75 bales; sales, 5,300 lbs. Para, 54,000 lbs. Angostura, 9,000 lbs. Puerto Cabello, 6,000 lbs. Central American, and 10,000 lbs. Sisal on private terms. Goat quiet, but steady; receipts, 825 bales; sales, 56 bales East India, and 50 bales Mexican on private terms.

SUGARS—Raw have been less active, the advanced prices claimed checking business. Sales, 560 hhds. Centrifugal at 8 15-16c.@9 1-16c.; 59 bxs. do. at 9c.; and 102 bxs. do., new, at 8¾c., ℔ lb. We now quote Fair Refining Cuba at 7¾c.@7⅞c.; good do., 8⅛c.; prime do., 8¼c.; fair to choice grocery do., 8⅜c.@8⅞c.; No. 12 Box Clayed stock at 8⅜c.@8½c.; Centrifugal, Nos. 1 and 13, 8⅜c.@9c.; Manila, bags, 7c.@7¾c. Refining Sugars continue in active request, with Hard now quoted at 11c.; A's, 9¾c.@10⅛c.; Yellow at 8⅜c.@9⅝c., ℔ lb.

TALLOW, &c.—Tallow has been moderately active and firm as to price. Sales equal to 210,000 lbs. fair to prime at 7⅝c.@7⅞c....Of Stearine, 125 tcs. prime sold at 9c....The week's exports of Tallow have been 2,817 pks.

TEAS—Have been quiet at former prices; Sales, 700 hf. chests Green and 750 hf. chests Japan, on private terms. The following report by Importers' and Grocers' Board of Trade gives the estimated stock of tea held by first hands in the City of New-York, on Jan. 1, 1874:

| | Stock Dec. 1, 1873. | Receipts in Dec. '73. | Total. | Stock Jan. 1, 1874. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Greens | 3,252,710 | 2,228,900 | 5,481,610 | 3,426,700 |
| Japans | 933,466 | 1,249,772 | 2,183,238 | 1,359,988 |
| Congou & Souchong | 524,328 | 183,957 | 708,285 | 538,150 |
| Oolongs | 5,948,178 | 1,983,267 | 7,931,446 | 4,833,956 |
| Sorts | 259,592 | .......... | 259,592 | 140,147 |
| To'l Bl'ks | 6,732,099 | 2,167,224 | 8,899,323 | 4,862,253 |
| Gr'd To'l | 10,918,275 | 5,645,896 | 16,564,171 | 9,648,941 |

WHISKY—Steady at $1 ℔ gallon; sales 350 bbls.

FREIGHTS—A moderate business has been reported in the way of berth Freights since our last, at about steady rates. Vessels suited to the Grain and Petroleum trade have also been in demand, and held rather more confidently....For Liverpool, the reported engagements, since our last, have been, by sail, 1,000 bales Cotton at 11-32d. ℔ lb., and 1,250 bbls. Flour at 3s. 9d. ℔ bbl.; and by steam, 550 bales Cotton at ⅜c.@7-16c. ℔ lb., chiefly at ⅜d. ℔ lb., as it runs; 35,000 bushels Grain, at 12d. ℔ bushel; 400 bbls. Pork, at 6s. ℔ bbl.; 2,650 bxs. Bacon, part at 50s., but mainly through Freights, taken some time since at higher figures; 175 bbls. Apples, 250 bags Clover-seed, and 6,000 Staves on private terms; also a British ship, 1,191 tons, placed on the berth for general cargo, and a British brig 409 tons, hence, with about 2,500 bbls. refined Petroleum at 7s. ℔ bbl.....For London, by steam, 300 tcs. Beef, and 500 pkgs. other Provisions on the basis of 10s. ℔ tierce. Also a Norgegian bark, with a full cargo of Flour, reported from Philadelphia, at 4s. 3d. ℔ bbl....For Glasgow, by sail, 1,000 bbls. Flour, at 3s. 9d. ℔ bbl.; and, by steam, 30 tons Clover-seed at 40s.; and 150 bbls. Apples on private terms....For Cork and orders, a Norwegian bark, 614 tons, hence, with about 4,000 quarters Grain (a recharter) at 7s. 10d.; another, 502 tons, hence, with about 3,200 quarters do. at 8s. 3d.; an Italian bark, 491 tons, hence, with about 3,000 quarters do. at 8s. 3d., ℔ quarter; a Norwegian bark, 360 tons, with about 2,400 bbls. Refined Petroleum, from Philadelphia, at 7s., or, if direct, 6s. 9d. ℔ bbl.; and a Dutch ship, 1,742 tons, with Wheat, reported from San Francisco, on private terms....For the United Kingdom, a Norwegian bark, 543 tons, hence, with about 3,000 bbls. Naphtha at 7s.; and a British brig, 311 tons, with about 2,000 bbls. Petroleum at 7s. ℔ bbl....For Havre, by steam, 700 bales Cotton, reported, on private terms....For Antwerp, by sail, 16,000 bushels Grain at 12d. ℔ bushel; also, a British ship, 1,138 tons, placed on the berth for general cargo....For the Continent, a German bark, 390 tons, with about 2,500 bbls. Petroleum, reported from Philadelphia, (on foreign charter.) on private terms.....For Stettin, by sail, 70 bxs. Bacon at 50s. ℔ ton....For Bremen, by steam, 500 bales Cotton at 1⅛c. ℔ lb.; 3,000 bushels Rye on private terms; 1,500 pks. Tobacco on the basis of 62s. for hhds., 32s. 6d. for cases, and $1 ℔ bale; 375 bxs. Bacon at 62s. 6d.; 100 bags Clover-seed, and 700 pks. Merchandise on private terms....For the Levant, a Norwegian bark, 309 tons, hence, with about 11,000 cases Petroleum, reported at equal to 50c....For Aspinwall, two schooners, with Coal, reported from Philadelphia, at $5. ....For Havana, two schooners, with Coal, from Philadelphia, at $2 50@$2 75, and back at $5 75....For Havana and back to Philadelphia, an American bark, at $6 25 and $4....For the north side of Cuba and back to Philadelphia, four schooners, at $5 25@$6 60, and $4@$4 25.....For the south side of Cuba and back to Philadelphia, a schooner, at $6 75 and $4 37....For Cardenas and back to Philadelphia, two schooners, at $4 25@$4 50, and $6 25....For ports north of Hatteras, an American schooner, with Sugar, in hhds., reported from Cardenas, at $5; an American brig, 295 tons, with Molasses, from Matanzas, at $3 50@$3 75; and a British brig, 185 tons, with do., from do., at $3 25....For Philadelphia, a schooner, with Lumber, from Jacksonville, at $8 50....For New-York, a British brig, with Sugar, in bxs., reported from Cienfuegos, at $1,700; an American bark, 356 tons, from Matanzas, at $5, and $4 25; a British brig, 195 tons, from do. at $5, and $4 25, and another, 293 tons, from do., at $5.

## THE COTTON MARKETS.

NEW-ORLEANS, Jan. 10.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 16⅝c.; Low Middling, 15⅜; Strict Good Ordinary, 14c.; net receipts, 2,778 bales: gross, 3,436 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 2,300 bales; to the Continent, 8,834 bales; sales, 3,000 bales; last evening, 7,000 bales; stock, 255,382 bales.

CHARLESTON, Jan. 10.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 15⅝c.; Low Middling, 15⅜c.; Strict Good Ordinary, 14⅝c.; net receipts, 1,800 bales; sales, 1,000 bales; stock, 63,690 bales.

MOBILE, Jan. 10.—Cotton lower; Middling, 15c.; Low Middling, 14c.; net receipts, 596 bales; exports to Great Britain, 604 bales; sales, 613 bales; stock, 68,315 bales.

GALVESTON, Jan. 10.—Cotton steady and firm; demand general; Good Ordinary, 14⅛c.; Middling, 16⅜c.; net receipts, 2,895 bales; exports, coastwise, 1,203 bales; sales, 4,000 bales; stock, 111,732 bales.

SAVANNAH, Jan. 10.—Cotton firm; Middling, 15⅞c.; net receipts, 2,793 bales; exports, coastwise, 2,450 bales; sales, 1,875 bales; stock, 106,670 bales.

## FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Jan. 10—12:30 P. M.—Consols for money, 92⅛; for the account, 92¼@92⅜. United States 5-20 Bonds, 1867s, 107½; 10-40s, 105; New 5s, 103¾. Erie Railway Shares, 43½.

6 P. M.—The amount of Bullion drawn from the Bank of England on balance to-day is £9,000. Paris dispatches quote Rentes at 58f. 67½c.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 10—12:30 P. M.—Cotton, to arrive, 1-16d. cheaper; sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below good Ordinary, shipped December, at 8⅛d.; do. do., shipped December and January, 8⅛d.; do. do., deliverable March and April, 8⅛d.

6 P. M.—Cotton—Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Good Ordinary, shipped January and February at 8 3-16d.; sales on the basis of Middling Orleans, nothing below Good Ordinary, shipped January and February at 8 9-16d.

LONDON, Jan. 10—Evening.—Fine Resin, 12s.@14s. ℔ cwt. Spirits Turpentine, 30s. 9d.@31s. ℔ cwt.

HAVANA, Jan. 10.—Freights firm. Loading at Havana for the United States—Per box of Sugar, 75c.@$1; ℔ hhd. of Sugar, $4@$4 50; ℔ hhd. of Molasses, $3 25@$3 50; to Falmouth and orders, 57s. 6d.@60s. Loading at other ports on the north coast to the United States—Per hhd. of Sugar, $5@$5 50; ℔ hhd. of Molasses, $3 62½@$3 75; to Falmouth and orders, 60s.@65s. Exchange weak. On the United States, 60 days; Currency 76@77 premium; short sight, 78@80 premium; on London, 120@122 premium. Sugar closed active and firm, at 13¼@13½ reals ℔ arroba for No. 12 Dutch Standard.

## THE STATE OF TRADE.

CHICAGO, Jan. 10.—Flour firm and in fair demand; sales of Extra Spring at $5 75@$6 25. Wheat in fair demand and lower; closing quiet; sales, No. 1 Spring at $1 25½; No. 2 Spring at $1 24¾, cash or January; $1 27 February; $1 29½ March; No. 3 Spring at $1 16½; Rejected, $1 10. Corn steady; sales of No. 2 Mixed at 58⅛c., cash or January; 59⅝c. February; 66c. May; new No. 2 Mixed at 55c.; Rejected, old at 54c.@55c.; new, 51c.@51½c. Oats firm and in fair demand; sales of No. 2 at 42c., cash; 43c. February; 47¼c. May. Rye steady; sales No. 2 at 79½c.@80c. Barley steady; sales No. 2 Fall at $1 45; No. 3 Spring at $1 24@$1 26. Provisions active and higher. Sales of Pork at $14 80, spot; $14 85 February; $15 35 March. Lard active and higher at $9 20 February; $9 45 March. Bulk Meats in good demand; sales of Shoulders at 5⅝c. loose spot; Short Rib Middles at 7½c. loose spot; 8c. March. Green Meats quiet; sales of Shoulders at 6⅜c. Hams, 16 lbs. average, sold at 8⅜c. Whisky in fair demand at 96c. Dressed Hogs dull at $6@$6 25. Receipts—14,000 bbls. Flour, 158,000 bushels Wheat, 33,000 bushels Corn, 34,000 bushels Oats, 3,000 bushels Rye, 22,000 bushels Barley. Shipments—12,000 bbls. Flour, 125,000 bushels Wheat, 3,000 bushels Corn, 14,000 bushels Oats, 7,000 bushels Barley.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 10.—Flour firm and in fair demand. Wheat—Spring active and higher; sales of No. 2 Spring at $1 24@$1 24½; Winter quiet; sales of No. 3 Red Winter at $1 43; No. 2 Red Winter, $1 64. Corn easier and lower to sell at close; sales of No. 2 Mixed at 56c. on track; 62c. in elevator, March. Oats dull and lower at 42c. for No. 2 at East Side, on track; 43c.@44c. in elevator. Barley quiet and unchanged at $1 15 for Iowa Spring; $1 60 for Minnesota. Rye firm at 82c. Whisky firm at 97c. Pork firm and in good demand for futures, at $15, February; $15 62½, March. Green Meats firm at 5¼c. for Shoulders, 7⅛c.@7⅜c. for Clear Rib Sides, 8½c. for Clear Sides. Dry-salted Meats easier for up-country lots, at 6c. for Shoulders, 8c. for Clear Rib Sides, 8⅞c. for Clear Sides, seller March. Bacon firm at 7½c. for Shoulders, 8¾c. for Clear Rib Sides, 9c. for Clear Sides. Lard firm at 8½c., some holding at 8¾c. Live Hogs easier; sales of shipping lots at $4 60@$4 90; Packers', $4 90@$5 35. Cattle quiet; sales of low grades at $1 25@$2 50; fair to good Texans, $3@$3 75; fair to prime native Steers, $4 25@$5 25. Receipts—6,000 bbls. Flour, 21,000 bushels Wheat, 25,000 bushels Corn, 18,000 bushels Oats, 7,000 bushels Barley, 4,000 bushels Rye, and 2,600 Hogs.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Jan. 10.—Imports for the last 24 hours—Flour, 6,200 bbls.; Wheat, 59,425 bushels; Corn, 46,730 bushels; Oats, 39,253 bushels; Barley, 4,319 bushels; Peas, 350 bushels. Exports—Wheat, 25,600 bushels; Corn, 56,400 bushels; Oats, 37,800 bushels; Barley, 1,600 bushels. Flour quiet; sales of Western Ground Spring at $7@$7 50; Bakers', $7 25@$8 25; Amber, $8@$8 50; White, $8 50@$9 50. Wheat quiet but firm; sales 40,000 bushels No. 3 Chicago at $1 45; 20,000 bushels Milwaukee No. 2 Spring at $1 45; 7,000 bushels No. 1 do. at $1 50@$1 52. Corn quiet; sales of 4,000 bushels at 73c.@74c. Oats firm; sales Western at 49c.@50c. Barley in good demand; sales Canada at $1 58@$1 52; Western, $1 60. Rye nominal; Western held at $1. Barley Malt steady; sales of Canada at $1 75@$1 80; Western at $1 75@$1 80. Other articles unchanged.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 10.—Flour firm and unchanged. Wheat quiet and steady at $1 45@$1 55. Corn steady at 57c.@62c. Oats unchanged. Rye firm at 90c.@93c. Barley unchanged and firm. Butter in fair demand and firm. Provisions easier. Pork quiet at $15 25 bid, $15 50 asked. Lard quiet; Steam 8⅝c.@8¾c.; Kettle 8¾c.@9c. Bulk Meats in fair demand; Shoulders 6¼c.; Clear Rib Sides 7½c.@7⅝c.; Clear Sides, 7¾c., loose, all fully cured; partly cured, ⅛c. lower. Bacon quiet; Shoulders 7¼c.@7⅜c.; Clear Rib Sides, 8⅝c.; Clear Sides 8⅝c.@8¾c. Live Hogs in good demand for shipping grades at $5 10@$5 25; for packing grades dull at $5 25@$5 35; Extra, $5 40@$5 45; receipts, 3,800; shipments 2,400. Green Meats quiet; Shoulders, 5⅜c.; Clear Rib Sides, 7⅛c.; Clear Sides, 7⅜c.; hams, 8½c.@9c. Whisky quiet at 98c.

MILWAUKEE, Jan. 10.—Flour steady; sales of Extra Spring at $6@$6 25. Wheat steady at $1 26¼ for No. 1; $1 24 for No. 2; February, $1 25¼; March, $1 28. Oats in fair demand and firm at 38½c. for No. 2. Corn firm and scarce at 60c. for No. 2 Mixed. Rye steady at 78c. for No. 1. Barley steady at $1 50 for No. 2 Spring. Pork sold at $14 50, cash. Hams, in pickle, firm at 9½c.@10¼c. Dry-salted Meats—Sales of Shoulders at 5½c., loose; Boxed Middles, 7¾c. Lard firm at 9c. for Kettle; 8⅝c. for Steam. Hogs sold at $5@$6 25. Receipts—6,000 bbls. Flour, 69,000 bushels Wheat, and 3,800 Hogs. Shipments—10,000 bbls. Flour, and 63,000 bushels Wheat.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Jan. 10.—Flour unchanged; sales of 1,300 bbls. at $8 for No. 1 Spring, $9 for Amber Winter, $9 50 for White Winter, $10 for Double Extra. Wheat firm and higher; sales of 2,000 bushels No. 1 Milwaukee Club at $1 60; 3,600 bushels do. on private terms; one car Extra White Michigan at $1 87. Corn, advancing; sales of 1,800 bushels at 77c.@78c. Barley quiet; Upland Canada held at $1 70. Corn-meal higher; sales of Bolted at $1 65; Unbolted at $1 60 per cwt. Mill-feed unchanged at $20 for Shorts, $22 for Shipstuffs; $23@$24 for Middlings ℔ ton. Railroad Freights—Flour to Philadelphia and Boston, 60c.; to New-York, 50c.; to Albany, 42c.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 10.—Flour very strong; sales 10,000 bbls.; prices unchanged. Wheat steady, firm, and unchanged. Corn active and buoyant; Southern White at 83c.@87c.; do., Yellow, 80c.@85c.; Mixed Western, 83c.@84c. on the spot, January, and February. Oats firmer and scarce; Southern, 58c.; Western, 55c.@56c.; now held at 60c. Rye firm and steady at 98c.@$1. Hay unchanged. Provisions unchanged, but a shade easier. Western Butter firm and unchanged. Coffee strong at 25c.@27¼c. Whisky firmer at $1@$1 01.

TOLEDO, Jan. 10.—Flour unchanged. Wheat unchanged; sales of Amber Michigan at $1 49½; No. 3 Red, $1 27. Corn in fair demand and higher at 52c. for High Mixed, spot; 65½c., February; 70c., June; new, 61c.; Low Mixed new, 60c.; White, 64c. Oats—Advancing tendency; market quiet; sales of No. 1 at 47c.; No. 2, 46c. Dressed Hogs sold at $6 50. Clover-seed sold at $4 15. Receipts—1,000 bbls. Flour, 12,000 bushels Wheat, 32,000 bushels Corn, 3,000 bushels Oats. Shipments—1,000 bbls. Flour, 5,000 bushels Wheat, 22,000 bushels Corn, 5,000 bushels Oats.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 10.—Petroleum dull; Crude, 10c.; Refined, 13⅛c. Coffee very strong and advancing tendency; Rio, 23½c.@29c. Provisions advancing tendency. Mess Pork, $16 75@$17; Flour active; Superfine, $5@$5 75; Extras, $6@$6 75; State, Ohio, and Indiana Extra Family, $7 50@$8 50. Wheat quiet and steady; Red, $1 60@$1 65; Amber, $1 73@$1 75; White, $1 76@$1 85. Rye, 90c.@93c. Corn active; Yellow Old, 85c.; do. New, 78c.@80c. Oats firm; White, 58c.@62c.; Mixed, 55c. Whisky, $1.

CHICAGO, Jan. 10.—Cattle—Receipts, 369; market quiet and prices unchanged; sales of fair to good Steers at $4 50@$5 25; Choice to Extra, $5 50@$6 25; Stockers, $2 50@$4; closing dull; shipments, 1,400. Hogs—Receipts, 14,887; quality continuing poor; market ruled dull; packers buying very sparingly; Common to Choice sold at $5@$5 40 with a few poor at $4 75@$4 85; and a lot of Extra at $5 60; shipments, 3,772. Sheep steady and unchanged.

LOUISVILLE, Jan. 10.—Flour—Higher grades advanced 25c. Wheat sold at $1 65 for White, $1 60 for Amber, $1 45@$1 50 for Red. Corn quiet. Oats firm at 60c.@61c. for White, 55c. for Mixed. Provisions firm. Pork sold at $15 50. Bulk Meats—Sales of Shoulders at 6¼c.@6⅜c.; Clear Rib Sides, 7⅞c.@8c.; Clear Sides, 8⅛c. Bacon—Sales of Shoulders at 7½c.@7⅝c.; Clear Rib Sides, 8⅝c.; Clear Sides, 8¾c., packed. Lard sold at 9¼c.@9¾c. for Tierce, 10¼c.@10½c. for Keg, 8¾c. Steam. Whisky firm at 97½c.

DETROIT, Jan. 10.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat steady; Extra, $1 63; No. 1 White, $1 58@$1 59. Corn steady; No. 2 Old, 67c.@68c.; New, 65c. Oats in good demand at 46c. Dressed Hogs dull at $6 40; the season is nearly closed. Receipts—2,000 bbls. Flour, 9,000 bushels Wheat, 2,000 bushels Corn. Shipments—1,000 bushels Flour, 5,000 bushels Wheat, 2,000 bushels Corn.

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 10.—Wheat firm and without movement. Rye steady at 90c. for State, in store. Corn buoyant. Barley firm, with a steady malting demand; sales of 1 car of Mixed State at $1 60; 10 cars on private terms, and five cars of Bay Quinte at $1 85. Barley-malt steady; sales of 1 car of Western at $1 60. Oats firm.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., Jan. 10.—Sugar in fair demand, and good qualities firmer; fair to fully fair sold at 6¼c.@8c.; prime to choice, 8¼c.@9c. Molasses in fair demand; sales of common at 45c.@50c.: Centrifugal, 30c.@45c.; cistern-bottom, 45c.@55c.; fair, 55c.@57c.: prime, 60c.@62c. Other articles unchanged.

MEMPHIS, Jan. 10.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Corn firm and scarce, $72c.@73c. Oats firm and scarce at 56c. Lard firm at $9¼c@10¼c. Buckwheats quiet.

## BOSTON WOOL MARKET.

BOSTON, Jan. 10.—The Wool market has been very firm the past week, and the sales indicate rather better prices, although no material change has taken place. There is a very confident feeling that full prices will be realized for some months to come. Choice Treble Extra Pennsylvania Fleeces have been sold at 62½c., the highest figure for this description since April last, and round lots of Choice Michigan at 52½c.@54c., which is a further advance. Combing and Delaine Fleeces are more inquired for, and are now about as high as before the panic, having been sold the past week at 55c.@60c. The most desirable lots are held for an advance on this price. California Spring Wool has been in very fair demand, and prices are well sustained, but Fall Wool is dull and can only be sold at comparatively low prices; some small lots of very choice have been sold at 30c.@32c., but 25c.@28c. are about the outside figures for good lines of Fall. Pulled Wool is firm, and stocks at all points comparatively light; sales of Ohio and Pennsylvania Medium Extra, Double Extra, Treble Extra and above, at 50c.@62½c.; Michigan, 50c.@54c.; Western, Vermont, and New-York, 45c.@53½c.; Combing and Delaine at 55c.@68c.; Unwashed and Unmerchantable at 34c.@40c.; Southern Tub at 49c.; Scoured, 42c.85c.; Noils, 38½c.@42½c.; Peddlers, 25c.; Oregon, 37½c.; Spring California, 27c.@35c.; Fall California, 23c.@32c.; California Pulled, 37½c.; Superfine and Extra Pulled, 42c.@58c.

## RAILROADS IN ILLINOIS.

### THE CHARGES FOR TRANSPORTATION—MESSAGE OF GOV. BEVERIDGE.

The message of Gov. Beveridge to the Illinois Legislature is very brief, and would not fill two columns of THE TIMES. On the subject of transportation, and the schedule of rates prepared by the State Railroad Commissioners, he says:

"The true policy of the State is to foster and encourage railroad corporations, holding them to a strict accountability, and requiring in the management, safety and economy, without unjust discrimination and extortion. The true policy of railroad corporations is to meet the wants of the people, and encourage the industries of the State, by affording every reasonable facility for transportation at the lowest possible paying rates. By the terms of the Constitution the General Assembly is required to pass laws to correct abuses and prevent unjust discrimination and extortion in the rates of freight and passenger tariffs, and, from time to time, to pass laws establishing reasonable maximum rates of charges for the transportation of passengers and freight on the different railroads in this State. The authority to correct abuses is sufficient for the correction of all abuses which railroad corporations may practice. Unjust discrimination and extortion are abuses, and establishing reasonable maximum rates is to prevent such abuses. These abuses are wrongs at the common law, recognizable by the courts, and the courts have the power to determine what act constitutes an unjust discrimination or extortion, or what is a reasonable maximum rate. The Constitution is either declaratory of the common law requiring the Legislature to enforce laws, passed in pursuance thereof, by adequate penalties, even to the forfeiture of property and franchise, or it grants to the Legislature the authority to determine *by law* what act constitutes an unjust discrimination or extortion, or what is a reasonable maximum rate, which law shall be binding upon railroad corporations, and shall not be questioned by any other branch of the Government. The Supreme Court, in a late decision, inclines to the former construction, and the Legislature, by the act approved May 2, 1873, conforms thereto. Section 3 of said act declares that certain acts done by railroad corporations shall be deemed and taken, not as unjust discriminations, but as *prima facie* evidence of unjust discriminations. Section 8 directs the Railroad and Warehouse Commissioners to make for each of the railroad corporations doing business in this State a schedule of reasonable maximum rates of charges, which shall be deemed and taken, in all the courts of this State, not as reasonable maximum rates, but as *prima facie* evidence thereof. The Commissioners have prepared and published the schedules required by law, and submit the same with their report. By the terms of said act, these schedules become *prima facie* evidence on the 15th inst. The act approved May 2, 1873, was in force July 1, 1873. On that day rates were largely advanced on some of the leading lines in the State, under the plea of conforming to law. While this action may have conformed to that part of the law forbidding unjust discrimination, it hardly conformed to that part of the law forbidding extortion. The plea for this advance cannot be maintained. The wisdom of the advance was soon doubted by railroad managers, and their schedule of rates, in many instances, modified. What the railroad corporations will do after the 15th of January, when the schedules are in full force, I cannot say. Should they fail or refuse to comply with the terms of the act, it will be the duty of the executive and the officers of the law to execute with energy and enforce with rigor the will of the people as expressed by the Legislature. The people demand that public corporations shall subserve public interests, and to this imperative demand every branch of Government must and will conform. The sooner the problem is solved the better, in my opinion, for all concerned. Once solved, I feel assured the people will be just and reasonable in their legislation toward corporate bodies, and give them all privileges consistent with the public good. I recommend a full and fair trial of the law passed at the former session; and if, upon trial, it is found that the schedule of rates prepared and published by the Commissioners is unjust or unfair to the people or railroads, the Commissioners can change and revise the same, and such action will meet the approval of a candid and considerate people."

### *SNOW-SHOES FOR HORSES.*

The proprietors of a stage line between Camptonville and Downieville, Cal., have shod their horses with snow-shoes, by the use of which they are enabled to travel over the snow-banks without sinking into them. The following description of the shoe and its fastenings is given: "It is eight by twelve inches in size, made of malleable iron, and covered on one side with India-rubber, which is well riveted to the plate. In the centre of the plate, on the other side, is a horse-shoe of common size, with sharp toe and heels or corks. This, also, is riveted solidly to the plate. The snow-shoe is fastened to the foot of a horse by means of clasps with a swivel screw, and when fixed thereon the horse-shoe is fixed directly under the hoof of the animal."

### *MANUFACTURES IN SOUTH CAROLINA.*

A new law of South Carolina, designed to aid and encourage manufactures, exempts from State, county, and municipal taxation (except for schools) all capital invested in the manufacture of cotton and woolen goods, iron, lime, paper, and agricultural implements. The grounds upon which the buildings are to be erected are not exempt from taxation. The law is retroactive in so far as it applies to enterprises commenced during last year, and to improvements and additions made to existing establishments during that period. The exemption is for ten years. With a few exceptions—the school and ground tax—the law is the same as that now in force in Georgia, which the Legislature of that State passed in 1872.

### *CHRISTMAS WEATHER LORE.*

There is an ancient piece of weather wisdom which, of course, fully accounts for the late terrible gales. It was all because Christmas Day happened last year to fall on a Thursday. Modernized, the saying runs as follows:

"If Christmas Day on Thursday be,
A windy Winter you shall see;
Windy weather in each week,
And hard tempests strong and thick."

The passage occurs in an old poem preserved among the Harleian MSS. There is, however, comfort in the next couplet:

"The Summer shall be good and dry,
Corn and beasts shall multiply."


## SITUATIONS WANTED.

### FEMALES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES At the Times Up-Town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st., junction Broadway and 6th av., And the Times West-Side Office, No. 308 West 23d st., corner of 8th av. NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

A NUMBER OF EXCELLENT COOKS, laundresses, and other good general servants, some German, &c., for City or country, at moderate wages, and well recommended. Can be seen at the Protestant Institute, 138 6th av., above 10th st., over drug store.

AT THE FRENCH OFFICE, Removed from No. 405 5th av. to No. 68 West 37th st., may be found, as in the past, the most select help of all nations and for all situations. Apply at or address NO. 68 WEST 37TH ST.

AT BEDELL'S, NO. 340 4TH AV., WILL BE found a large number of well-recommended servants, both Protestant and Catholic; competent servants wishing to register their names will be sent for at their residences; also, waiters, coachmen, gardeners.

AT PELTON & CO.'S, NO. 645 6TH AV., FORMERLY with Bedell, 4th av., will be found a large number of very desirable servants, both Protestant and Catholic, for City and country; also waiters.

A NUMBER OF FIRST-CLASS GERMAN SERVANTS constantly to be found at Nos. 316 and 318 Bowery; entrance on Bleecker st. MRS. LOWE.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS IN A private family by a neat, tidy girl, who is quick and orderly with her work, and an excellent waitress; understands the care and cleaning of silver; has first-class reference. Call at No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A neat, nice young girl, in family; is very willing and active; has no objection to assist in other work; City or country. Apply at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., up stairs.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A NEAT, ACTIVE YOUNG woman for chamber-work and waiting or sewing, or do the house-work of a small family; is willing and obliging; best of City references. Call at No. 203 West 27th st., near 7th av.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG woman as first-class chamber-maid in private family; willing and obliging; best City reference. Address I. A., No. 54½ West 32d st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A COMPETENT GERMAN young woman as chamber-maid in a private family; speaks English; has good City reference. Apply at No. 825 6th av.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG GIRL, AS chamber-maid and waitress, or would do light house-work in a small family; the best of City reference. Call at No. 396 8th av.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER—CHAMBER-maid, &c.—By two sisters, who are well recommended; will do the work of a family between them; cook understands her business thoroughly in every branch; is a good bread and biscuit maker; they are young, active, obliging girls; the chamber-maid is very neat, and a good waitress. Call at No. 138 West 11th st., corner of 6th av.

COOK, COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER, OR assist in washing, by a Welsh Protestant woman; very respectable and very good cook; meats, jams, pastry, soups, good baker, and good laundress; willing to go to the country; good testimonials. Call at No. 335 4th av.

COOK—CHAMBER-MAID.—BY TWO YOUNG Scotch girls, with three years' reference from last place; one as cook, the other as chamber-maid or waitress; would like to go together; will go to the country less than a day's journey. Call at No. 106 6th av., over blue store.

COOK, &c.—BY TWO SISTERS; ONE IS FIRST-class cook; can wash and iron thoroughly; one is a thorough chamber-maid, waitress, &c.; will go in City or country together or separate; wages low; have best City references. Can be seen at Protestant Institute, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st., over drug store.

COOK.—BY A NEAT, INDUSTRIOUS GIRL, TO DO cooking, washing, and ironing, or general house-work; will be found a respectful, intelligent, economical servant; good cook, an excellent washer and ironer; best references; City or country. Call at No. 111 Atlantic st., Brooklyn.

COOK.—FIRST-CLASS, IN PRIVATE FAMILY, BY A steady, respectable woman, who is an excellent family cook; prepares and cooks meats, fish, game, and poultry, &c., in superior style; makes best bread, biscuits, pastries, &c.; good recommendations. Call at No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK; CAN DO ANY kind of the best cooking; is pleasant, and has no objection to the country if good wages are given; has the best of testimonials. Call at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., up-stairs.

COOK.—BY AN ACTIVE WOMAN AS GOOD COOK; thoroughly understands her business; would assist in the washing, or the cooking and washing of a small family, private or public; best City references. Call at No. 205 West 27th st., near 7th av.

COOK.—BY AN EXPERIENCED COOK; THOROUGHLY understands her business in all its branches; no objection to a first-class boarding-house; excellent City reference. Apply at No. 314 4th av., in ladies' shoe store.

COOK.—BY A GOOD COOK, AND TO WASH AND iron; City or country; by a steady, competent woman, with good references. Can be seen at No. 69 6th av., first floor; no charges.

COOK.—BY AN EXPERIENCED WOMAN COOK; expert at her business; will assist with coarse washing; best City references. Call two days at No. 556 7th av., near 40th st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN AS neat plain cook; first-class washer and ironer; understands her business thoroughly; best City reference. Call at No. 315 East 32d st., first floor.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK; UNDERSTANDS her business thoroughly in every branch; excellent City references. Address L. D., Box No. 89 *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE GERMAN WOMAN as first-class cook in an American family; two years' City reference. Call for two days at No. 32 3d av., first floor.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, AS GOOD PLAIN cook; no objection to assist with washing; good reference. Call at No. 290 West 27th st.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS FAMILY COOK; COUNTRY preferred; has the best of City references. Can be seen at No. 68 West 37th st., French Office.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT PROTESTANT WOMAN as first-class cook; excellent City reference. Call at No. 339 East 39th st.

DRY GOODS. DRY GOODS.

# FURTHER INDUCEMENTS.

# BLACK SILKS.

We are offering a SUPERIOR MAKE of BLACK SILKS, manufactured especially for our RETAIL TRADE, which we are selling at a very low price. These SILKS are GUARANTEED in EVERY RESPECT, while for APPEARANCE and WEAR are UNSURPASSED.

## CLOAKS.

In this department IMMENSE REDUCTIONS have been made, and our large assortment of Walking Jackets, Sacques, Basques, Opera Cloaks, &c., are offered at little above the cost of the material.

Prior to our USUAL SEMI-ANNUAL STOCK-TAKING FURTHER INDUCEMENTS will be offered in EVERY DEPARTMENT of our ENTIRE ESTABLISHMENT.

# LORD & TAYLOR,

GRAND ST. AND CHRYSTIE. BROADWAY AND 20TH ST.

NEW LACES! FIL GUIPURE, BLONDE, YELLOW WHITE, FOR EVENING DRESSES. RICH PEARL BUTTONS. ANTIQUE TIDIES, BED-SPREADS, &c., &c. 10 Per Cent. Discount on all Purchases Made in January. MILLER & GRANT, NO. 879 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

SOMETHING NEW. Long filled-up India Shawls, made into filled-up squares; design preserved. J. RUSSELL, No. 33 East 20th st.

INDIA CAMEL'S HAIR SHAWLS. I am selling the balance of those shawls with the famous "Autumn leaves" in design at low prices. J. RUSSELL, No. 33 East 20th st.

SMITH'S PATTERN BAZAAR, NO. 914 Broadway, near 20th st.—FULL LINE OF WINTER FASHIONS. New ATTRACTIONS. New REDINGOTES, Patterns, with CLOTH MODELS, now ready. Patterns fitted to the FORM, warranted perfect. Cutting and basting. BURDETTE SMITH, No. 914 Broadway, N. Y.

## SITUATIONS WANTED.

### FEMALES.

DRESS-MAKER.—BY A COMPETENT DRESS-maker, a few more engagements by the day, a perfect fit guaranteed; first-class references. Apply at No. 158 8th av.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT woman about thirty; she is a thorough housekeeper, or will take most any situation in the house; excellent cook, seamstress, take care of an invalid, or companion for a lady; very best testimonials; country or City; is desirous of a situation. Apply at No. 335 4th av.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY A COMPETENT GERMAN young woman, who speaks English, as housekeeper, or first-class cook in a private family; excellent City reference. Apply at No. 825 6th av.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A GERMAN PROTESTANT young girl in a small family to assist with house-work and to wash and iron; would take a place as child's nurse; speaks English fluently; moderate wages; good references. Call at No. 106 6th av., over blue store.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A WILLING, OBLIGING girl, who is a good plain cook, nice washer and ironer, and will make herself generally useful in any capacity where her services may be required; has no objection to the country; good recommendations. Call at No. 138 West 11th st., corner of 6th av.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A PROTESTANT SERVANT, who is willing to take moderate wages; can give good references; will go into the country; is a good chamber-maid and waitress; fond of children. Apply at No. 87 3d av., corner of 12th st.

HOUSE-WORK OR COOK, WASHER AND ironer, by a Protestant young woman; country or city; very respectable, and very good City references; sober, honest, neat, very obliging, and terms moderate. Call at No. 335 4th av.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE GERMAN Protestant woman, as lady's maid and nurse to grown children; is a competent seamstress and has good City references. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

LAUNDRESS.—IN THE COUNTRY, BY A LAUNDRESS who does French fluting, clear starching, a situation in a private family, hotel, or boarding-house; would assist with the chamber-work; good references; moderate wages. Apply at No. 87 3d av., corner 12th st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS first-class laundress; understands all kinds fine washing, French fluting, &c.; has several months' City refrence from last place, five years from former; City or country. Apply at A. Pelton & Co.'s, No. 645 6th av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, AS laundress and chamber-maid; is a competent laundress; willing and obliging; City or country; the best of reference. Apply at No. 338 East 26th st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, to go out by the day washing and ironing; best City reference. Call at No. 426 West 41st st., between 9th and 10th avs., first floor, back rooms.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS with best of City references. Can be seen at No. 68 West 37th st., French Office.

LINDGUIST'S SWEDISH INTELLIGENCE OFFICE.—Swedish and German help for all positions. Apply at No. 108 East 27th st.

NURSE OR NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—By a very respectable young woman as nurse for infants or growing children; can take charge of an infant and bring it up with a bottle; good seamstress; highly recommended for capability, sobriety, honesty, kind attention, &c.; country or City. Apply at No. 335 4th av.

FEMALE HELP, All nationalities, for every capacity, at ODELL'S, No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway. (ESTABLISHED 1852.)

NURSE.—BY A COMPETENT, RESPECTABLE French woman, as nurse and seamstress; is well recommended, and speaks English; City or country. Can be engaged at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., first floor, French Bureau.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG WELSH GIRL, PROTESTANT, as nurse to growing children and to assist with chamber-work; willing and obliging, and can do plain sewing; City or country. Call at No. 106 6th av., over blue store.

NURSE.—BY AN EDUCATED NORTH GERMAN girl, to mind growing children; a good plain family sewer; excellent City reference. Call at No. 703 6th av., store.

NURSE.—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN AS NURSE; can take full charge of a baby; has five years' references. Apply at No. 336 East 49th st.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL AS nurse and to do plain sewing; best City references. Call or address 117 East 29th st., from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS SEAMSTRESS, expert at all kinds of sewing and dress-making; operates on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; cuts and fits children's clothes; understands hair-dressing; excellent reference. Call or address for two days, No. 99 Lexington av.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A REGULAR SEAMSTRESS, speaking several languages; is thorough in every respect, as fine seamstress or dress-maker; is a splendid machinist and dress-maker, and embroiders. Seen at No. 68 West 37th st., French Office.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A VERY HIGHLY RESPECTABLE and recommended woman; first-class seamstress; can take the charge and do all kinds of family sewing; out-fit operator; lived in the best families for a long time; country or City. Call at No. 335 4th av.

WAITRESS.—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman; is an excellent waitress; understands the care of silver, getting up salads in the best manner; or chamber-maid and waitress; is a good chamber-maid; very best City references; country or City. Call at No. 335 4th av.

WAITRESS.—BY A PROTESTANT WAITRESS; is equal to a man; has best City references; makes all kinds of salads and sauces; understands thoroughly the care of a dining-room. Seen at No. 68 West 37th st., French Office.

WAITRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS first-class waitress; understands the care of silver, salad dressing, &c.; is capable of filling a man's place; is neat and tidy; has best City reference. Apply at A. Pelton & Co.'s, No. 645 6th av., near 38th st.

WAITRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl as waitress or chamber-maid and seamstress in a private family; good reference. Call for two days at No. 137 West 25th st. Ring No. 8 bell.

WAITRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN, as first-class waitress in a private family; is thoroughly competent to fill a man's place; has good references. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

WET-NURSE.—A YOUNG WIDOW, AMERICAN, wishes a position as wet-nurse in a private family; would take an infant at her own house; City reference. Apply at No. 169 Flatbush av., Brooklyn, E. D.

### MALES

THE FREE EMPLOYMENT OFFICE OF the Bowery branch Young Men's Christian Association, No. 134 Bowery, furnishes employers promptly with all kinds of male labor free of charge; men forwarded to the country on receipt of fare. Call or address by letter (with stamp inclosed) Rev. JOHN DOOLY, General Secretary of the Bowery Branch.

A GENTLEMAN FOR THE LAST SIX YEARS IN one of the leading watch importing houses in town, wishes for an engagement; unexceptionable references from present employers. Address MERCANTILE, Box No. 129 *Times* Office.

AN AMERICAN OF GOOD ADDRESS AND BUSINESS qualifications desires a position in some business or an agency. Address W. W. J., Box No. 125 *Times* Office.

BUTLER.—BY AN EXPERIENCED BUTLER, A place in a private family, in City or country; or as waiter; understands taking full charge of dining-room; care of silver, glass, and wines; also marketing; is a Protestant; has long and satisfactory recommendations. Address A. C., care of W. S. Corwin & Co., No. 1,138 Broadway, corner 26th st.

BUTLER.—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, BY A YOUNG man, native of England; has been as head waiter and also single-handed experience; good City references. Address G. L., Box No. 32 *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

COACHMAN.—BY A STRICTLY SOBER MAN; careful driver; eleven years' best City reference. Call or address No. 1,350 Broadway, for two days.

COACHMAN.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG MAN, not long from the old country; has six months' good reference. Address W. T., No. 136 West 27th st.

## SITUATIONS WANTED.

### MALES.

COACHMAN AND USEFUL MAN—COOK, house-work, &c.—By a Protestant man and wife; no children; man is an excellent coachman and groom; can also take care of cattle, milk, feed poultry, build fires, do chores, &c.; wife is a good plain cook, and first-rate laundress; can milk; also do all kinds of house-work; best recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner of 6th av.

COACHMAN.—BY A MOST COMPETENT MAN OF long experience in the proper care and treatment of horses; thorough groom and good steady driver; understands his duty; unexceptionable City recommendations. Address L. D., Box No. 77 *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COACHMAN; long experience both in England and the United States; can furnish satisfactory references as above mentioned. Any gentleman wishing a trustworthy man call or address for two days J. W., No. 11 East 27th st., near 5th av.

COACHMAN.—BY A PROTESTANT MAN WITHOUT family, in a private family; he speaks most of the modern languages and understands his business. Apply at T. Davis & Sons, No. 69 East 10th st., opposite Stewart's, New-York.

COACHMAN OR GROOM.—BY A YOUNG MAN, (English,) as coachman or groom; good City driver; City reference. Address A. A. W., No. 233 West 22d st.

MALE HELP, All nationalities, for every capacity, at ODELL'S, No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway. (ESTABLISHED 1852.)

GARDENER AND COACHMAN.—BY A GERMAN Protestant, aged twenty-three years, with best recommendations; is a good coachman, groom, and gardener, an excellent milker, and can do farm-work, care cattle, poultry, build fires, &c. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

GENERAL SERVANT.—BY A NORWEGIAN, age twenty-four years, who speaks fair English; can take care horses, drive, milk, care cattle, tend door, clean boots, build fires, &c.; good recommendations; wages moderate. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

GROOM.—BY A THOROUGH FIRST-CLASS GROOM; an Englishman, of medium size, highly recommended for honesty, sobriety and capability. Call on or address Groom, No. 22 East 18th st., saddler's store.

WAITER.—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE ENGLISH waiter; highly respectable and recommended single young man; understands the care of silver in the best manner; expert carver; understands and will do the work in and about the house; very best City references; country or City. Apply at No. 335 4th av.

WAITER.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT middle-aged man as waiter in a private family, who understands the care of silver and getting up salads, and is trustworthy, sober, correct man in all his ways; obliging and attentive to his business. Apply at No. 166 East 28th st., top floor, front.

WAITER, &c.—BY A FRENCH CANADIAN, AGED twenty-eight years; speaks good English; can wait on table, clean silver, tend door, build fires, also take care of horses and cattle, milk, drive, &c.; City recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

WAITER.—BY A FRENCHMAN, FULLY COMPETENT and experienced; has several years' references. Can be seen at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., up-stairs.

WAITER.—BY A GERMAN PROTESTANT MAN AS first-class waiter; understands his business perfectly; has two and twelve years' City references. Apply at A. Pelton & Co.'s, No. 645 6th av., near 38th st.

WAITER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS FRENCH WAITER, who speaks several languages, and is a thorough servant, having acted as such, and has good references. Can be seen at No. 68 West 37th st., French Office.

WAITER.—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE MAN, AS waiter in a private family; is thoroughly competent and well recommended. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN HAVING HAD A large experience in various kinds of business, a position as book-keeper, or as confidential clerk; can command a liberal amount of capital if satisfied with business. Address F. H. S., Post Office Box No. 4,651.

## HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A GIRL TO GO TO ORANGE, N. J. House small; family, three adults and two children. She will be required to do chamber-work, attend to children, and make herself useful in all duties outside of the kitchen. Apply at No. 11 East 28th st., between 12 and 1 o'clock, Monday, 11th inst.

$70 PER MONTH PAID TO A SMART MAN IN every town to take orders for me. Send me reference and 50 cents for outfit. S. F. DAYTON, Printer, Crown Point, Essex County, N. Y., Box No. 114.

WANTED—A COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER IN a small family. Call, after 10 o'clock in the morning, at No. 326 East 15th st.

## COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

### COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

The copartnership of PIXLEY, ABELL, LANGLEY & BLAKE is dissolved this day in London.

The undersigned have associated themselves under the style of BLAKE BROTHERS & CO., OF LONDON, and are established at No. 62 GRESHAM HOUSE, OLD BROAD ST., LONDON. They solicit a general connection for business with their American friends. The London house have no interest or responsibilities in the BOSTON or NEW-YORK HOUSES.

STANTON BLAKE,
EDWARD LANGLEY,
FRANCIS BARRON BLAKE,
BLAKE BROS. & CO., of Boston,
BLAKE BROS. & CO., of New-York.

BOSTON, Jan. 1, 1874.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1874.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS DAY formed a copartnership under the firm name of DELLINGER, CRAWFORD & DE WOLF for the transaction of a strictly commission business in stocks, bonds, and gold.

We have taken the offices formerly occupied by FEARING & DELLINGER, at No. 22 Broad st.

EDWARD DELLINGER,
SINGLETON L. CRAWFORD,
BYRON D. DE WOLF,
Member of the New-York Stock Exchange.

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—Notice is hereby given that the copartnership heretofore existing between JOHN KOCH and EDWARD C. SCHAEFER, of the City of New-York, under the firm name of JOHN KOCH & CO., has been this day dissolved by mutual consent.

JOHN KOCH.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 9, 1874. EDWARD C. SCHAEFER.

Mr. JOHN KOCH continues business in his own name at Terrace and Central Park Gardens.

DISSOLUTION.—THE FIRM OF DOWLING & COX, Manufacturers of Boots and Shoes, at No. 28 Warren st., New-York, is this day dissolved by mutual consent, M. DOWLING continuing the business and settling up all accounts.

M. DOWLING,
J. D. COX.

MR. WILLIAM BAWDEN HAS AN INTEREST in our business from this date.

JAN. 3, 1874. A. J. POST & SON.

## MEETINGS.

AN ELECTION FOR SEVEN TRUSTEES of the New-York Dispensary will be held at the Trustees' room, in the dispensary building, on MONDAY, Jan. 12, 1874. The polls will open at 4 o'clock and close at 5 o'clock P. M.

ROBT. B. CAMPBELL, Secretary.

TO ENGLISHMEN.—THE ALBION SOCIETY will meet for permanent organization, election of officers, &c., at the Society's Rooms, No. 380 Broome st., THURSDAY, 15th inst., at 7:30 P. M. All Englishmen are invited.

## MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLE AND MARBLEIZED MANTELS and tiling, wainscoting, counters, furniture slabs, &c. Slabs for plumbers a specialty. Improved diamond-sawing machine in operation at S. KLABER & CO.'S Steam Marble Works, Nos. 217 to 223 West 51st st., between Broadway and 8th av.

STEWART'S SLATE MANTELS, MARBLE AND Wood Mantels. Rich and elegant designs at the low est prices. 220 and 222 West 23d st., bet. 7th and 8th avs.

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, JAN. 12, 1874.

*AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.*

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—A MAN OF HONOR—Mr. Lester Wallack, Mr. Gilbert, Mme. Ponisi.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—SARATOGA—Mr. James Lewis, Mr. W. Davidge, Miss Sara Jewett.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—LED ASTRAY—Miss Rose Eytinge, Mr. Stuart Robson.

THEATRE COMIQUE. — THE WIZARD SKIPPER —ROYAL JAPANESE TROUPE.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. — FEMME DE FEU—Mrs. J. B. Booth, Mr. Joseph Wheelock.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.—HUMPTY DUMPTY ABROAD—Mr. G. L. Fox, Miss Fanny Hayward.

THE COLOSSEUM.—CYCLORAMA OF LONDON AND PARIS—CURIOSITIES—Afternoon and evening.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—GABRIEL GRUB—The Majilton and Raynor Families.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—THE BELLES OF THE KITCHEN—The Vokes Troupe.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE afternoon and evening. Curiosities.

BRYANT'S MINSTRELS.—FARCES, SINGING, COMICALITIES—Messrs. Unsworth, N. Seymour, and others.

ROBINSON HALL.—VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL MUSIC—The Piccaninnies—Afternoon and evening.

ASSOCIATION HALL. — RECITATIONS by Mr. John BROUGHAM, from his own writings.

*THE NEW-YORK TIMES.*

THE NEW-YORK TIMES is the best daily family paper published; it contains the latest news and correspondence; all objectionable advertisements are rigidly excluded; and it has a constantly increasing circulation among the most respectable classes of the community.

TERMS TO MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

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| The DAILY TIMES, per annum, including the Sunday Edition | $12 |
| The DAILY TIMES, per annum, exclusive of the Sunday Edition | 10 |
| The Sunday Edition, per annum | 2 |
| The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, per annum | 3 |
| The WEEKLY TIMES, per annum | 2 |

Club rates of THE WEEKLY—all to one Post-office address—Five copies, per annum, $7 50; Ten copies, per annum, $12 50; Twenty copies, per annum, $22; Thirty copies, per annum, $30, and One extra copy to each Club. For every club of fifty, one copy of THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES to the getter-up of the club.

When the names of subscribers are required to be written upon each paper of the club at one post-office address, ten cents for each copy additional to the above rates.

Club rates of THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES: Two copies one year, $5; ten copies, one year, $25—and one extra copy free. New names may be added to clubs at any time during the year, at club rates.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY and WEEKLY mailed one year to clergymen at the lowest rates.

These prices are invariable. Remit in drafts on New-York or Post-office Money Orders, if possible, and where neither of these can be procured send the money in a *registered* letter.

Terms, cash in advance.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES,
New-York City.

*TO ADVERTISERS.*

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in THE TIMES will be received at No. 54 West 32d st., junction of Broadway and 6th av.; No. 308 West 23d st., opposite Grand Opera-house, at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

☞ For the accommodation of east-side advertisers, advertisements for insertion in THE TIMES will be received at the East-side Advertising Office, No. 504 3d av., corner of 34th st., Third Avenue Railroad Building, at the same rates as are charged at the office of publication.

*NOTICE.*

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot, under any circumstances, return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

FOR SALE.—*A six-cylinder Hoe Press, recently in use in this office, in good order, will be sold cheap. Apply at the Counting-room,* TIMES *Office.*

The President may lose some old friends by his nomination of CALEB CUSHING; he may find the larger portion of the Republican press opposed to him. But the Democrats will be with him, and the *Herald* and *World* are on his side. What more can he desire?

Our Madrid special reports the capture of Atalaya Castle, an important work among the outer defenses of Carthagena. This fortress was selected by Gen. DOMINQUEZ, immediately on his taking command, as the most essential point in the defenses of the city, and it is on the authority of a dispatch from him, that our correspondent's report is based. Should this dispatch turn out to be correct—a thing not entirely certain as to Spanish official information—the capture of the city proper may shortly be expected. Nothing could be of more importance to the fortunes of the President-Dictator SERRANO. DOMINQUEZ, the commander at Cartagena, is a nephew of SERRANO, a young man of considerable repute, and was a favorite of King AMADEUS, by whom he was made General at the same time as was PAVIA, the hero of the *coup d'état* at Madrid. He is a man of courage, experience, and skill in his profession, and, like all Spanish Generals, an ardent politician. Should he succeed in subduing the Cantonalists of Murcia, recapturing the portion of the navy that has fallen into their hands, and making an example of CONTRERAS and one or two other chiefs, he may count on nearly any reward he may choose to claim from his uncle, who, for the time being, is the Spanish Government.

Colorado still insists upon admission as a State, and Gov. ELBERT, in his message to the Territorial Legislature, presents some statistics in relation to the question. The population he estimates at 125,000, and places the real value of property in the Territory at $50,000,000. During the past four years there has been an increase in both population and wealth sufficiently great to justify the anticipations for the future in which the message indulges. The question of the admission of Colorado as the thirty-eighth State has become one of a very short time. The Territory has unlimited resources, and is so alluring to emigrants that its steady advance in prosperity is beyond question.

Another change in the Government of the Hawaiian Islands appears to be close at hand. The death of the King, LUNALILO, is regarded as imminent, and public opinion, it is declared, has already settled upon DAVID KALAKAUA as his successor. This chief has lately published a letter giving his views upon public affairs. He declares himself in favor of encouraging foreign immigration to the islands, and desires to maintain the most friendly relations with the United States. It is not possible that any complications of consequence can ever arise with this little sovereignty in the Pacific, but our commercial interests there are sufficiently large to render this indication of a wise and liberal policy in the future of some importance.

In response to the resolution of Senator WINDOM, the Secretary of the Treasury has furnished an interesting and suggestive statement of the amounts expended for public works by the United States, which we publish this morning. It is time to subject all proposed appropriations for public works to the most rigid scrutiny and thorough revision, when we find that since 1865 the Government has expended $103,294,501 in this way, without counting what has been given in aid of the construction of canals, railroads, and wagon roads, which, since 1789, has amounted to $104,705,163. While it may be possible that an equivalent has been obtained for this immense outlay in the development of the country which has been its consequence, it is plain that, for the present, there should be more economy in this direction. Many cities and towns are now clamoring for appropriations for public buildings. Congress should not grant any of them until ample evidence is produced that the buildings which are demanded are absolutely essential to the public service.

While there is no occasion for extensive changes in our City charter, it is necessary that the powers of the Board of Health should be enlarged. The suggestion of Gov. DIX, that it should be given jurisdiction over the waters of the harbor, is one which has been often urged, and which should now receive the favorable consideration of the Legislature. It is essential to the health of the City that there shall be thorough sanitary supervision of the harbor, and this supervision should be vested in the Board of Health. The business of cleaning the streets should also be given to the Health Board. The Police Commissioners have totally failed to meet public expectations in this matter. Even had they done much better than they have, the work should be taken from them, for it is one of the most important functions of the Health Commissioners. Street cleaning is a sanitary measure, and it will never be well or cheaply done until it is placed in the hands of the sanitary authorities. A strong political pressure will no doubt be brought to bear upon the Legislature to prevent any change being made in this matter, but the members should remember that it is demanded by public sentiment, and is required for the public interests.

## *CALEB CUSHING.*

There is probably very little prospect that Mr. CALEB CUSHING will be rejected by the Senate. The Democrats will doubtless support him in a body—they cannot do less for the man who was Chairman of their convention in 1860. And there is likely to be a sufficient number of Republican Senators to vote for him to render his confirmation certain. Nevertheless, it is our duty to protest against this appointment, even although the protest may pass unheeded at Washington. It is, in our opinion, a very dangerous nomination, for no one can pretend that it is *not* dangerous to elevate a thoroughly unprincipled man to the post of Chief Justice of the Supreme Court. Upon this point in Gen. CUSHING'S character there can be no difference of opinion. He has never possessed any principles whatever—he has never pretended to any. Of late it has suited his purpose to place himself on good terms with the Republican Party. If the Democrats could by any means come into power to-morrow, he would instantly go over to them. That is the kind of game he has been playing all his life, and he has found it pay too well to change it now. So completely has it succeeded of late that any one would suppose he was the only man in the country fit for a position of honor and trust. Whatever office falls vacant, Gen. CUSHING is the first or second choice for it. It is a pity that he cannot be made the head of all the departments. There were many men eminently fit for the office of Chief Justice, and any one of them might have been nominated with entire safety, and to the satisfaction of the people. But the President overlooked them all, for reasons which we are unable to fathom, and fixed upon a man who has been a traitor to all parties, who was a bitter pro-slavery man until he saw that slavery was doomed, who only supported the war when he found that the people were determined to carry it on, and who is entirely destitute of convictions on any point, except one—namely, that it is desirable to push the fortunes of CALEB CUSHING. And it must be admitted that he has pushed them to some purpose of late at the White House.

For more than thirty years past, Mr. CUSHING has answered the purpose of a weathercock in politics—he has served to mark every change of the wind. He has been like the Vicar of Bray in the old song—parties might change, but he was determined to remain at the top of the tree. He was a very fair Whig until he judged it necessary to become a Democrat. When he was a Whig, no man could be more implacable toward the Democrats; when he was a Democrat, no one was more bitter against the Whigs. He congratulated Gen. HARRISON upon his election; and two years afterward he was the first to run with still warmer congratulations to TYLER. If the character of the Government had been changed every year, it would have been all the same to Gen. CUSHING. He would never have been caught unprepared. It does not take such a man very long to turn his coat, and in that operation Mr. CUSHING has acquired a dexterity which only thirty years of practice can confer. It takes him as short a time to fit himself out with a new set of opinions as it did to pack his carpet-bag to go to Spain, or to unpack it again and remain at Washington as Chief Justice. The carpet-bag was not encumbered with either conscience or principle. Gen. CUSHING has gone through life in very light marching order so far as those superfluous commodities are concerned.

This power of adapting himself to circumstances—for perhaps we ought not to call it apostacy—has occasionally surprised some people who have known him. But that was long ago. No new shape that he could assume would astonish anybody again. When he ratted from the Whigs, Senator BENTON wrote that he "was not content with quitting, but threw all the obloquy upon them which for fifteen years he had lavished upon the Democracy; and in quitting the Whigs he reversed his conduct in all the measures of his life, and without giving a reason for the change in a single instance." There is a certain innocence about the last remark which must have amused Mr. CUSHING. Why should he give a reason for twisting with the times? As Mr. LOWELL says, he was always true to one party—CALEB CUSHING. No one can accuse him of infidelity to that. In the House, in 1843, this admirable feature in his character was not so well appreciated as it is by President GRANT in 1874. A member of the House at that time complained that Mr. CUSHING had been one of the "stanchest supporters" of a United States bank, and afterward denied that he ever supported it, and became one of its "most rabid revilers." The member of the House who made this complaint did not realize that Mr. CUSHING was anxious to elevate trimming into a science. The same member continued his speech in these words—we quote from BENTON'S *Thirty Years in the Senate*, volume 2, page 507:

"He was for Mr. CLAY'S Land bill; and he has abandoned, and now contemns it. No man has been more frequent and unsparing in his denunciations of Gen. JACKSON; and now he is the sycophantic eulogist of the old hero. He was the unflinching defender of the constitutional rights and powers of Congress. This Administration has not only resorted to the most flagitious abuse of the veto power, but has renewed every other assault, open or insidious, of Presidents JACKSON and VAN BUREN upon Congress, which he, at the time, so indignantly rebuked; and he now justifies them all. He has gone far ahead of the extremest parasites of Executive power. JOHN TYLER vetoed four acts of Congress which the gentleman had voted for, and strange, by his subtle sophistry, he defended each of the vetoes; and most strange, when the House, in conformity to the provisions of the Constitution, voted again upon the measures, his vote was recorded in their favor, and to overrule the very vetoes of which he had just been the venal advocate."

"Venal advocate!" Surely, these were hard words to apply to a man who merely possessed unusual skill in the art of betraying his friends. He could not only suddenly turn against his friends, but execute with equal rapidity a flank movement upon himself. He could vote for a bill, and then vote for the veto of that bill, a piece of statesmanship which considerably astonished a member from our own State in 1843, Mr. GRANGER. This is what Mr. GRANGER said on one occasion:

"When he reflected that that gentleman had voted for every bill that the President had vetoed, and had then defended every veto which the President had sent them, he had been not a little puzzled to know how to defend his position. The gentleman was like a man he saw a short time since in the circus, who came forward ready dressed and equipped to ride any horse that might be brought out for him. First the gentleman from Massachusetts rode the bank pony; and that having run to death, he mounted the veto charger. The second bank roadster, then the tariff palfrey, and lastly, the stout-limbed tariff hunter, were mounted in their turn; and the veto animals were as complacently mounted, and were seated with as much self-satisfaction. The gentleman had voted for every bill, and then had justified every veto, and every act of Executive encroachment on this House."

It will be seen from these passages how grievously a man may be misunderstood during many years of his life, and how desirable it is that he should live till his seventy-fourth year in order to be "vindicated." Had Mr. CUSHING died in 1843, he would probably have been generally described as a sort of Judas. He has lived till 1874, and finds himself regarded by the President as the only man in the country fit to be Chief Justice—except Mr. WILLIAMS, of Oregon.

We cannot share the views of President GRANT. Few journals have taken more pains to defend the President than we have done, when we believed that he was unjustly attacked. We have given him a support which was perfectly honorable and independent, because it involved no favors and no thanks on either side. The President has now committed an act which is thoroughly wrong and indefensible, and it is our duty to condemn it, as we believe the whole country will condemn it when its true consequences come to be clearly seen. The Senate may—probably will—confirm Gen. CUSHING'S nomination, for the race of time-servers is not embodied in Mr. CUSHING'S own person. In that case, a great danger will menace the nation, and a lasting disgrace will be attached to President GRANT'S second term.

## *THE LABOR PROCESSION.*

Public patience has been exhausted by the antics of such persons as BANKS and MCGUIRE, who profess to represent the working men of this City. That they have any honest sympathy with unemployed labor does not appear from their proceedings. That they would devote themselves to any profitable work, should it be offered them, is not probable. Nor can it be said that they are crafty enthusiasts bent on achieving a worthy object, although by questionable means. They are simply disturbers of the public peace for private and entirely selfish reasons. Their anxiety is not to better the condition of working men, but to help themselves from the fruits of agitation. The real working men apparently look upon them in this light, for when they have attempted public demonstrations, they have usually been able to induce only the habitual idlers found about the streets at all times to assist them. Their thousands have invariably proved to be hundreds or scores; and if it were not for the contempt for the authority of the law which they evince, their proceedings would not be worthy of the slightest attention.

Not long ago some of these men threatened to throw the Assistant Aldermen out of the windows of their chamber, because those officials had not passed a resolution to provide work for the unemployed. That incident was in itself a sufficient proof of the dangerous spirit which controls these agitators, but it has naturally been followed by another, which is much more suggestive. In the interview with the Police Commissioners, on Saturday, the Socialists displayed a disregard for the rights of society which cannot be too soon or too sternly rebuked. Intending to have a demonstration to-morrow they selected a line of march for themselves, and when informed by the Police Commissioners that they could not go below Canal street, they did not acquiesce in this change in their plans. It does not appear that any actual threats were made, but enough was said and hinted to justify the Commissioners in taking all possible precautions to secure the enforcement of order and the preservation of the peace.

The law giving the Police Commissioners supervision over street processions affords ample authority for the order which has been issued in this case. It is clearly the duty of the Commissioners to fix the route of all processions, so that they shall interfere as little as possible with public traffic. It is obvious that large processions cannot move in the crowded thoroughfares below Canal street without causing great public inconvenience, and they should never be permitted below that street. As a rule, processions should be restricted to the wide avenues and cross streets in the upper part of the City, where they will not interrupt travel. The use of the streets belongs to the public, and no body of men has the right to monopolize any of them, even for an hour. Street processions are always an infringement on the rights of the people, and care should be taken in all cases to make that infringement as small as possible. The Commissioners are, therefore, fully justified in refusing to allow the labor procession to go below Canal street.

The demand of these agitators, that they must be permitted to march to the City Hall, in order to present their demand for work to the authorities, is entitled to no respect. They have the right, in common with all citizens, to petition the authorities for a redress of grievances, but they cannot be allowed to enforce compliance with their demands by surrounding the City Hall with a mob. So long as they get in nobody's way and commit no breach of the peace, they can walk about the streets named by lawful authority as long as they please. But when they attempt to go beyond the prescribed limits, the power of the law must be used at once to bring them into subjection. The Commissioners having announced that they intend to enforce their order, the agitators should be careful not to provoke a conflict with lawful authority the end of which will certainly find them in jail, and render their cause even more odious than it is at present. There are apprehensions in some quarters that a serious disturbance will occur to-morrow, but we do not share in them. We do not credit these agitators with much sense, but they certainly must have enough to avoid an open and flagrant violation of the law.

## *CÆSARISM OR ULTRAMONTANISM.*

Archbishop MANNING is at once one of the most eloquent and ingenious of the English Catholics. In a recent address to the "Academia of the Catholic Religion," touching mainly upon the laws in Prussia against Roman Catholics, he employs the argument again and again in various forms that the modern world must choose between two great conditions of society, "Cæsarism or Ultramontanism." That is, the world must either consent to be governed by a monarch as absolute as the *Divus Cæsar* of the Romans, who should control both all civil and religious affairs, and represent in himself the Church as well as the State, and exercise authority over conscience itself in spiritual matters—or be ruled by a spiritual authority called the Church, which shall alone have right to define doctrines of faith and morals, and which shall be "in submission to the universal jurisdiction of the Holy See," a power infallible and superhuman. In other words, we must be either governed by a Roman Emperor or an Italian priest, and we cannot choose any third master. Now, it is true, as the ingenious Archbishop shows, that throughout its history the Anglo-Saxon race have protested and struggled against the pretensions of the civil power to interfere with the spiritual liberties of the individual, and that the theory of investing the Prince or King with supreme legislative and judicial authority over all matters, both civil and religious, is abhorrent to English and American habits of thought. "Cæsarism" the Anglo-Saxon race will under no circumstances permit or obey.

Whether the recent Folk laws in Germany against Catholics and Jesuits be an exercise of such authority, is, however, quite another question. We do not undertake to defend those laws. They are not in harmony with the liberty and forbearance which it is the American habit to allow to all forms of belief, and all associations for religious or other objects. But we are not to forget the peculiar and difficult position of the German Empire. It is, first, established over many and different peoples. It includes some classes of peasantry of excessive ignorance and entire dependence on their religious guides. The Roman Catholic priesthood has unbounded influence over these simple people. This Church is well known to be in direct hostility to the new Empire. Its principal branch, the Jesuits, scheme and plot against the political existence of the imperial authority. It claims to control education, and thus hopes to train German youth in opposition to German unity under the new Emperor. It has an *imperium in imperio* in the fatherland. Now, the great statesman of Germany probably cares no more for Protestantism, as a form of belief, than Roman Catholicism, but he must have a united Germany and an undivided Empire. He strikes at the Jesuits and the Catholics, not as religious sectaries, but as enemies of the civil power. He is determined that they shall go down, because they are dangerous to the Empire. He will allow no other authority in Germany but that of the Imperial Government. This is not Cæsarism; it is not fairly absolutism. For VON BISMARCK only represents in this the German Parliament and the great German majority. The Radicals themselves (who are certainly not Cæsarists) are behind him. All Liberal Germany is with him. They look upon it (whether mistakenly or not) as a question of public safety. They regard the Jesuits as we should have regarded, in our war with the rebellion, a secret society of Confederates in alliance with the rebels formed among our Northern citizens. We should have violated all our long-tried principles of liberality and forbearance, and have suppressed such societies, either with law or without it. *Reipublicæ salus, suprema lex;* was our motto in our own civil war. We ourselves believe that there is no such danger to the State in Germany as to require such illiberal laws. We think that they will only strengthen the Roman Church among the peasantry, and that a State is stronger which entirely ignores its religious sects, or treats them all alike. Still, the other view is not founded on a belief in "Cæsarism," nor is it one without reason or argument.

But for an alternative to absolute rule over religious and civil life, to refer us to the absolute rule of a priest and a church, is to an American's mind a most inconsequential conclusion. The learned Archbishop has not apparently had before his mind a third condition of society, to the American view infinitely healthier than either Cæsarism or Ultramontanism, namely, "Republicanism," or an entire separation of State and Church, and the utmost freedom left to each in its own field. Under this the priest or the Pope may exercise what influence he can over the minds of the citizens, so that he does not interfere with the civil power. The State is entirely apart from the Church. Education is under the civil authorities; and religion must be taught by each religious body for itself. Through this system, the conscience is not controlled by any worldly power. The Church may wield what spiritual authority its goodness or its tradition may give it. The State is unlimited in its own field, and is utterly indifferent to religious associations, whether secret or open. Indeed, if such associations were formed in professed hostility to the State, the Republic would utterly disregard them until they initiated practices dangerous to the safety of the community. Entire and absolute freedom to each in its own field is the theory of "republicanism." Under it religion thrives and civil authority is respected.

Can Dr. MANNING show us anything better in Ultramontanism?

## *WHAT OUR CANALS NEED.*

Four things are required by our main canals, but especially the Erie, if we desire to compete with rival routes for the trade of the West. We must have seven feet of water, double locks, steam navigation, and low tolls. If we fully obtain all these, without a ruinous delay, no competing route to the north or south of us can draw away our commerce, for the Erie will then be able to do all the business which offers promptly and cheaply. It is well known that nothing is so conservative as trade in regard to its avenues. Once established in a given line, it remains there until it is drawn to some new route by less cost or greater facilities. Trade has become established in the Erie Canal, and it will stay there provided we do not compel it to leave by the adoption of a foolish policy. In former years, our policy was so extremely foolish that our neighbors were encouraged to make extraordinary efforts to draw our trade from us, and have met with such success that the trade of Montreal has lately increased much more rapidly than that of New-York. Unless we intend to kill the goose that has been furnishing us with golden eggs for nearly forty years, there must be an immediate and complete reversal of this policy.

Knowledge of this fact has been gradually creeping into the public mind of the State, and some progress has been made in the right direction. The canal debt funding resolution, by the operation of which such low tolls can be secured that the canals will be made practically free, passed the last Legislature, and only awaits the favorable action of the present body in order to be submitted to the people and become part of the organic law. There is no reason to doubt that it will be approved, and the question of low tolls as the fixed policy of the State has therefore become one merely of time. We do not consider that it is necessary to urge this measure upon the favorable attention of the Legislature, for we cannot assume that any member will be so recreant to his duty to his State as to oppose it. It passed the last Legislature with very little opposition, and public sentiment in its favor having constantly become stronger, it can hardly be in any danger this Winter. We can, therefore, believe that one of the three needs of the canals has in effect been secured.

Seven feet depth of water and the doubling of all the locks are the next essentials. So long as there is a single point where there is less water and a single lock only, the Erie is as much crippled as if the same facts existed everywhere throughout its entire length. Little legislation is, we suspect, needed to complete the reforms which have been commenced in these particulars, but the action of the Legislature can hasten them to completion. The locks have already been doubled at many points, but there can be no return for the money thus expended until the system has been completed, for until then the Erie has practically only the capacity of a single-lock canal. Let us have the seven feet of water with the double locks everywhere, and it will not be necessary to consider what additional means of transportation we will afterward require. In time, as trade increases, the Erie must be enlarged or a ship-canal constructed; but these are not questions of present importance.

Happily for the State the fourth of the needs of our canals has been almost secured, and will soon be wholly so if the Legislature take the proper action. Steam navigation on the Erie can now be considered an accomplished fact, and that such is the case is due wholly to private enterprise, incited, perhaps, by the offer of the prize of $100,000, which, however, has never been awarded. During the last two years steamers have been running upon the Erie, and during the past season with undoubted success. They have not injured the banks, and they have shown they can transport freight much more quickly and cheaply than the horse-boats. Two companies to run steamers on the Erie Canal have already been formed, and there is no doubt there will be a large number of such boats running next season. It is the duty of the Legislature to give all possible encouragement to these enterprises. The steamers have been constantly hindered and molested by the Captains of horse-boats; new and stringent rules for the government of the canals, giving the steamers preference, should be adopted, and care taken that they are rigidly enforced. The prize offered by the State for solving the problem of steam canal navigation should be awarded without delay, for it appears to have been fairly won more than once.

No questions with which the Legislature must deal are more important than those relating to the canals. The people are becoming fully aware of this fact, and the action of the Legislature will be narrowly watched. Public opinion will not allow time to be frittered away in the discussion of schemes for relief which will require years for completion. Ship-canals are not constructed in a single season; the Erie Canal can be made equal to all present wants within that time. It is the duty of the Legislature and the Canal Board to see that it is done.

## *GHOSTLY WARNINGS.*

If the good monarch were now living whose learned discourse on "Dæmonology" remains to prove the justice of the title which SULLY accorded him, of the "wisest fool in Europe," he would undoubtedly take great comfort in reading our Western papers. A course of the marvelous ghost stories which from time to time appear in those journals would have lent King JAMES renewed vigor in denouncing "the damnable opinions" of those "who were not ashamed to deny in public print that there be such a thing as witchcraft, and so maintain the old error of the Sadducees in denying of spirits." Certainly, if we are to believe all that we read "in public print," there can be no denying the existence of spirits which seem to pervade all parts of the rural districts. But they are, for the most part, such spirits as even King JAMES must have been heartily ashamed of—rowdyish, disreputable spirits, with no apparent aim or occupation in life—perhaps to be exact, we should say in death—except to go about the country flinging stones and smashing china-ware in the most reckless and inconsiderate fashion.

What well-regulated mind can have any respect for an apparition so oblivious of ghostly proprieties as to spend its time going into a Salt Lake bar-room, armed not with clanking chains, but with a common-place revolver and bowie-knife, and asking in a hollow voice for "more gin?" With what pretense can the best-disposed amateur of spook-craft abide the stereotyped breaking of dinner plates by clod-hopping phantoms? Such errors as these have sadly injured the popularity of the modern ghost, and all who take a real interest in this important but much-misunderstood class will be glad to hear of an earnest effort by some of the more thoughtful spirits to redeem the reputation of the race.

These reforming spectres have set for themselves a well-defined purpose, which may not be immediately popular, but which has the merit, at least, of being clear and positive. Their self-imposed mission, so far as can be gathered from late manifestations, appears to be the supervision and discipline of widows and widowers. Indeed, from the uniformity and system perceptible in their movements, we should imagine there had been formed a ghostly society for discouragement of second marriages, and the admonition of bereaved spouses. Mr. BURCHARD, of Missouri, seems to have been the first who received the reproof of the association. Mr. BURCHARD, having been a widower, had married again. About three months ago his discipline began. First, mysterious rocks began to drop on the roof in a casual and unforeseen way, generally during Mr. BURCHARD'S absence. "On going out into the yard the family could see no person about, but, to their surprise and consternation, saw the rocks gradually rise from the ground and, after ascending a sufficient height, drop down on the roof!" Next the spirit of commotion seized upon the furniture. "The pillows would suddenly begin to move and drop off the bed to the floor, one pillow lying flat and the other standing erect upon it." The bedclothes leaped madly about, and books and mantel ornaments dispersed themselves over the house in an utterly reckless and promiscuous fashion. Finally came the solution of the mystery in a piece of card-board found lying upon the bed, (the bedclothes being suddenly turned down to reveal it,) whereon was written in the handwriting of Mr. BURCHARD'S first wife, "These things shall continue forever."

Mr. COURTNEY, of Oshkosh, Wis., having sinned less completely against the rules of the association, has had a more lenient visitation. Perhaps he only secretly contemplated a second marriage, or had not been all he should have been in his first. At all events the spirit of the deceased Mrs. COURTNEY appears to have been deputed to watch over and guard him against any such weakness as that into which Mr. BURCHARD was unhappily betrayed. Her vigilance is rather unpleasantly signified by reiterated rappings on various windows, and unaccountable lights appearing fortuitously in various rooms of the Courtney mansion. "The lights appear in all parts of the house, and are of different shapes, sometimes simply a circle, about six or eight inches in diameter, with smaller lights circling about the large one"—for all the world like a lecture on spectral astronomy, delivered by some ghostly Prof. Proctor. Horrible to relate, "the light does not reflect, but is simply a flame, with clearly-defined edges, while all around is inky darkness." If anything can add to the unearthly impressiveness of this picture, it is the fact that "a number of gentlemen from Oshkosh have tried to ascertain the cause, but without success."

Last among the recorded victims of this shadowy *Vehengericht* is Mrs. SHERMAN, of Buffalo, whom we may probably put in the same category with Mr. COURTNEY. It is not by way of punishment but of warning that her lately-deceased husband has made a practice, since his funeral, of "walking invisibly into her room, sitting upon the bed, and pulling off his invisible boots." Friends called into aid have clearly heard the boots, and, at last, before their phantom creaking, Mrs. SHERMAN has incontinently fled. Whether the conjugal boots have pursued her we are not informed, but doubtless they will not fail to enforce the mandates of the ghostly league.

While this new departure must be deemed quite a reform in the matter of ghostly behavior, it is questionable whether so despotic a regulation of the question of second marriages can altogether be tolerated. Caudle lectures are bad enough, but a spectral Caudle, punctuated with dropping rocks and creaking boots, who can endure? If the ghosts are wise they will remit a little of their severity, and permit well-behaved widows and widowers to marry, on procuring a suitable license from the local spectre.

## *WILL OF AN IRISH MISER.*

An Irishman named Dennis Tolam, who died at Cork, possessed of considerable wealth, in the year 1769, left a singular will, containing the following testamentary dispositions: "I leave to my sister-in-law four old stockings, which will be found under my mattress, to the right. Item—To my nephew Michael Tarles, two odd socks and a green night-cap. Item—To Lieutenant John Stein, a blue stocking, with a red cloak. Item—To my cousin Barbara Dolan, my old boot with red flannel pocket. Item—To Hannah, my housekeeper, my broken water-jug." After the death of the testator, the legatees having been convened by the notary to be present at the reading of the will, each, as he or she was named, shrugged their shoulders and otherwise expressed a contemptuous disappointment, while parties uninterested in the succession could not refrain from laughing at these ridiculous, not to say insulting, legacies. All were leaving the room, after signifying their intention of renouncing their bequests, when the last named, Hannah, having testified her indignation by kicking away the broken pitcher, a number of coins rolled out of it; the other individuals, astonished at the unexpected incident, began to think better of their determination, and requested permission to examine the articles devised to them. It is needless to say that, on proceeding to the search, the stockings, socks, pocket, &c., soon betrayed by their weight the value of their contents, and the hoard of the testator, thus fairly distributed, left on the minds of the legatees a very different impression of his worth.

## *THE NEW NOMINATION FOR CHIEF JUSTICE.*

Massachusetts has always profoundly distrusted and refused to honor him with any of the higher places in her gift, because the people who knew him best saw that he was totally incapable of comprehending moral distinctions. He can give the legal arguments for and against any proposed course; he can discuss its expediency with wonderful learning and acuteness; but if asked whether it is right or wrong, he is at a loss. He would not confess it probably, but in fact he does not know what the words mean. Therefore, we do not think he will be a great Chief Justice, as he is lacking in that moral dignity and weight of character essential to true greatness; but he will be a pre-eminently learned and accomplished Judge.—*Worcester Spy.*

The President has given the country another shock in his second selection for the Chief Justiceship. It would seem as though because fault had been found with the nomination of Attorney General Williams that he was not sufficiently known, the President, in the endeavor to prevent a repetition of that criticism, has gone to the other extreme, and appointed a man who is not only too well known, but is notorious for many qualities and characteristics which ill comport with the dignity and lofty character associated with that judicial chair, which the framers of the Constitution made equal in majesty and power to the Presidential chair itself.—*Elizabeth (N. J.) Daily Journal.*

We need no more striking illustration of the rapid transformation which the politics of the country are undergoing, than the fact that the Chairman of the Breckinridge Convention of 1860 is selected by the General of the armies of the United States during the rebellion, for Chief Justice; and that the indorser of President Buchanan sits in the Executive office of this State. We do not question Mr. Cushing's abilities, but we believe we express the sentiment of the masses of both political parties, when we say that a more unpopular appointment could not have been made.—*Albany Argus.*

The probable early death of the candidate is a strange reason to use in support of his appointment. Its discussion must be distasteful to the finer feelings. But, having been introduced, we will venture to suggest that the Democrats who are jubilating over what they regard as Mr. Cushing's probable confirmation deem it possible that he may live long enough to give a Democratic President an opportunity to appoint his successor; and that their whole party will devoutly pray for this consummation no one need question. Whether prayers from that quarter will be of much avail, it is true, may be well doubted.—*Washington Chronicle.*

If the times were such that genuine devotion to Republican principles was to be regarded as an indispensable requisite in the character of a Chief Justice of the United States, the Senate might well deliberate carefully over this nomination. Gen. Cushing has never, that we are aware of, claimed to be a Republican; and when our organization—instinct with the conscience of the American people—was fighting its way to power, he certainly was conspicuous in his efforts to "crush out" the movement. Even when the shadow of the rebellion was beginning to darken the North, he thought and taught that the backward path must be taken *here*, rather than at the South.—*Boston Journal.*

To oppose him, therefore, we need not challenge his learning or integrity. We only fear that he is not in accord with the painfully-won results of the war, and is a heretic to the Constitution as it is, or, at least, a lax constructionist of doctrines that are so vital that they have been bought at a cost of a million of lives, and are no longer subjects of casuistry. They are part of the body and blood of Christian polity.—*Newark Advertiser.*

It is the factotum, after all. Yesterday, when the Administration found itself in want of a Minister at Madrid, it bade Mr. Caleb Cushing pack his trunks and prepare to talk Spanish to the dons. To-day, finding itself in unexpected want of a Chief Justice, it bids Mr. Caleb Cushing unpack his trunks and be measured for a silk gown. "*Figaro ci, Figaro là.*" The only objection here is a moral one; the only disqualification, a disqualification of character. Unless the commonly-received estimate of Mr. Cushing is grossly inacurate and unjust, unless tradition and contemporary report have combined to do him grievous wrong, he has hitherto held his brains as Capt. Dugald Dalgetty did his sword—very much at the service of the highest bidder. His reputation is that of a man who has never allowed principle or conscience to stand in the way of gain; whose practice as well of politics as of law has been considerably more successful than scrupulous. Perhaps this reputation is exaggerated; but it will be generally admitted that Mr. Cushing is not exactly the style of man whom President Washington would have been likely to pick out for Chief Justice, and we doubt whether it occurs to any one to quote, apropos of his nomination, that remark about the ermine, touching nothing less spotless than itself.—*Springfield Republican.*

"Gineral C. is a dreffle smart man:

On the score of age, then, if there were no other objections to Mr. Cushing, the Senate would be justified in refusing to confirm this nomination. We allow that the question of politics ought not to be controlling; but yet we don't see why the President should prefer one of the most shifty, unstable politicians in the whole country, whose party relations are even now a matter of doubt, before the several eminent pure Republican lawyers from whom he might have selected one whose legal abilities are at least as distinguished as Mr. Cushing's, and whose appointment would have been cordially hailed by all the people as a fit recognition of wisdom, learning, character, and patriotism. We don't understand this move at all, and won't pretend to. The Senate had better take the ground that he should not be made Chief Justice because he is needed where the President so recently asked the Senate to send him, with the approval of everybody. They had better let Mr. Cushing go to Spain.—*Buffalo Commercial.*

The chief objections to Mr. Cushing's nomination lie in the atmosphere with which tradition has surrounded the most august tribunal of the country. Flippancy and mere smartness are no recommendations for a station encompassed with such decorum and dignity as is the Supreme Court of the United States. The people look for solid qualities in its members, and in these it must be admitted Mr. Cushing is far from deficient. But in addition, does the Government feel quite sure, not on the low ground of political considerations, but for reasons of State, that Mr. Cushing is entirely sound on the question of civil rights, which will be carried to the Supreme Court? It would be extremely unfortunate to have another Dred Scott decision from a Chief Justice owing his nomination to the Republicans.—*Boston Transcript.*

Not only is this nomination a great surprise, but it is also a very unpleasant one to the Republican members of Congress, who remember Mr. Cushing's political opinions and conduct ever since he became a Democrat. As Pierce's Attorney General he held intensely pro-slavery opinions which he has not as yet disavowed. He is also believed to have been a sympathizer with the rebellion which the Southern wing of his party organized and carried on, and many fear that his opinions on the bench would accord better with the Dred Scott decision than with the principles of the recent constitutional amendments and the Civil Rights bill. In brief, while his legal acquirements are conceded to be sufficient for the place, it is justly feared that his political prejudices may tend to destroy the great fruits of the Union victory so far as the rights of our colored citizens are concerned. The Democrats are greatly pleased with the nomination, which is certainly a bad sign.—*Bridgeport (Conn.) Standard.*

Forced against his will to withdraw the nomination of Mr. Williams for Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, the President has taken sweet revenge, not upon the people who protested against Williams, but upon the Republican majority of the Senate who refused to confirm him. Mr. Grant yesterday sent in to the Senate for Chief Justice the name of Caleb Cushing. Caleb Cushing, a hard-shell Democrat; the Attorney General, in association with Jeff. Davis, of Pierce's Cabinet from 1853 to 1857; the President of the Charleston Democratic National Convention of 1860, who seceded from the chair of the adjourned convention at Baltimore and presided over the bolting Fire-eaters' Convention which nominated Breckinridge and Lane, and the supporter of that rebel ticket in the eventful Presidential campaign which followed! We do no injustice to the President in ascribing a revengeful motive to him for making this appointment, as all the facts and circumstances of the case go to show.—*Rochester Union.*

We don't see how the President can do anything more for Mr. Cushing, unless he should say, "Here, Caleb, take my place; I know you can fill it much better, and perhaps much more acceptably to the people, than I can myself." We had a presentiment, as soon as we heard the name of Williams was withdrawn, that Cushing would be the man named; and, indeed, when we received the telegram yesterday announcing the fact we had just begun a paragraph predicting his appointment. The President forestalled us a day. Had he held off twenty-four hours our reputation as a prophet would have been fully established.—*Richmond Enquirer.*

He's ben on all sides thet give places or pelf;
But consistency still wuz a part of his plan,—
He's ben true to *one* party,—an' thet is himself;—
So John P.
Robinson he
Sez he shall vote fer Gineral C.

Gineral C. he goes in fer the war;
He don't vally principle more'n an old cud;
Wut did God make us raytional creeturs fer,
But glory an' gunpowder, plunder an' blood?
So John P.
Robinson he
Sez he shall vote fer Gineral C."
*J. R. Lowell, the Biglow Papers.*

# THE WEEK OF PRAYER.

## CLOSING EXERCISES OF THE AMERICAN EVANGELICAL ALLIANCE.

The closing meeting of the American branch of the Evangelical Alliance took place last evening at 7:30, in Steinway Hall. Several eminent divines were on the platform during the proceedings. The large hall was crowded to its utmost capacity, and the proceedings were of an interesting character. Each speaker in turn commented on the unprecedented progress of the Alliance.

Mr. William E. Dodge, the Chairman, opened the meeting by introducing to the audience Rev. Wayland Hoyt, who led the meeting in prayer, after which the Chairman again rose, and said:

### ADDRESS OF WM. E. DODGE.

We are met here this evening at the close of this week of prayer, as has been the custom of the churches in former years, to seek God's blessing, to recount the mercies, and to prepare for the responsibility that rests upon us in carrying out the petitions that through the week we have been asking. This meeting is held under the auspices of the Evangelical Alliance. This is the first public meeting that we have had since the close of that memorable meeting, and we have abundant cause, as we look back upon it, to thank God for the kind and generous results which are evidently being produced, not only in our own but in other lands, as the outcome of that great gathering of His people from all parts of the world. A year ago the members of the Evangelical Alliance, as they met from evening to evening, looking forward to the great responsibilities connected with the great world-wide gathering, had many misgivings and anxious thoughts as to what would be the result. We were about to invite prominent Christian men from all parts of the world to come here and unite with us in consulting in regard to the great interests of the Redeemer's Kingdom. It was something new to hold a conference of this kind at this side of the water, and we felt that there was great responsibility resting upon us, and even up to the week of our gathering we felt great solicitude; but it seemed from the beginning that all—each and every one—took the work into his own hand, and he carried it forward in a way which astonished us all, and which led us to think that the way we were following was the way of God, and the way of God was the way of truth. We are beginning to receive from friends across the water news of the influence resulting from this great gathering in other lands. Those who were here, and have returned, have spoken in words of great joy as they remember the kindnesses with which they were met here in this City and country, the hospitality they received while here and the impressions left upon their minds, not only as to this country, which to them was new, but to the power and influence of God's people, associated under different names through the land. And while we look back and thank God, and take courage and rejoice in view of what we already experienced and what we anticipate as the result of this great gathering, we have to mourn, as we think that two members of our people, delegates on their return home, found a watery grave. Our sympathies go after their widowed ones, those orphan children, and we can but hope that from our country there will be that material practical sympathy exhibited which shall make glad the hearts of those desolate ones, and tend to rear up those dear children whom those delegates really committed to our hands that we may train them up for God. On concluding, the speaker introduced again to the audience Rev. Wayland Hoyt.

### REV. WAYLAND HOYT'S ADDRESS.

Rev. Mr. Hoyt briefly addressed the meeting on the efficacy of prayer. They had had, he said, a week of prayer. They had laid hold upon the arm of the Almighty One, who had given them His promise, "Call upon Me in the day of trouble, and I will answer thee." What he would urge was this—that they should all be upon the alert to receive the answer which all this movement and might of prayer was sure to bring.

### THE LABORS OF THE ALLIANCE.

Rev. Dr. Washburn next addressed the meeting. They had much cause, he said, for thankfulness to Almighty God for the success which had crowned the work of the Evangelical Alliance. Yet he trusted that they had come together for no mere idle boasting, and that they would remember that the meeting which they had held was only one step in the history of such an institution, and of its effort and labor in the future. To some it seemed that the Evangelical Alliance was not liberal enough in its platform, because those who composed it had the same belief as to the divinity of Christian truth, and again it was urged that what they needed was organic unity, some universal creed, and that they should meet on the doctrinal basis of the Nicene faith. He did not, however, hold such objections, for he believed that such a state of things would fail to cover the ground which Protestantism aimed at covering. He looked upon the Evangelical Alliance as a great work of God in this country, and its meeting he held to be of greater weight and moment than the decrees of any Nicene Synod. It was a great power at present, but it was in the years to come that its power would be principally felt.

### REV. DR. ADAMS ON UNITY.

Rev. Dr. Adams was next introduced and said, it was apparent from the speeches made by the distinguished gentlemen preceding that in the future all denominations belonging to the American Evangelical Alliance would be one, in unity at least. [Applause.] There were many of those questions in the New Testament which had divided Christian churches, which were, he believed, left to wise experience and the Christian liberty, and were not enforced as authoritative and conclusive edicts. How was it possible for people to be disunited, who believed in the supremacy of our Lord and Savior, Jesus Christ, and that he has by his death effected the redemption of the world? We were a practical people in this country. The question had been asked a great many times. What is the net result of Evangelical conventions? And again, What do you propose to do, and what do you think will be done by its agency in time to come? Well, these were two simple questions. By this time we ought to be able to gave a definite answer to both of them. It had been stated very deliberately that the net result of this great conference was a controversy about Christian union, and that something approaching a schism or division occurred. Well, was the Evangelical Alliance to blame for that? What had it done? What was there in its projects, its principles, its necessities, &c.? Our dear Lord said He came not to send peace on the earth but to sow it. Was the Gospel to blame for any of the antagonism which it excited? There was a great deal of trouble in the world when the light shone upon it. He didn't think on that account it would be a very wise thing to put the sun out, for it was a good thing anyway. There never had been any intention on the part of the members of this Evangelical Alliance to interfere with any existing ecclesiastical tenets. It had never mentioned or projected any such thing. It had taken the people and ministers up to a higher ground, where they felt superior to all religious distinctions, and were allowed a Christian liberty, and left to circumstances and to preference. There were things, however, in which all were practically united. The liberty granted was an illustration of Christian unity. It was a good thing to hold such meetings. It was a good thing for them to come together and listen to such addresses as they had heard. There was to say the least of it something very practical about such a meeting. It is true that all on hearing those addresses had felt their hearts greatened, and had felt a little higher in spirit. The Evangelical Alliance took in this whole great continent, and brought from the other side of the Atlantic those divines who spoke of it in edifying terms. In such a union of Christian sympathies, a Christian result was inevitably apparent. In a chemist's shop, a model put into a solution was observed to crystallize in time, in accordance with the laws of nature. So, in like manner, were the natural tendencies of mankind liable to be tinged with the species of religious crystallization which is the inevitable result of attendance at meetings like the present. Notwithstanding that many churches were represented, there was unity in spite of all that. All men believed in one Redeemer, through belief in whom they could be saved. They were one in that. All men believe in only one true church. He would not say which church that was. He didn't refer to any particular organization, not even his own. All denominations scattered throughout the world believed in the mystic body of Jesus Christ. This was the testimony adduced at the prayer-meetings. That didn't interfere with any existing ecclesiastical organization, and certainly it didn't show an absence of unity. He didn't intend to descant too freely on that subject, but he should say that there had been too many tendencies lately to magnify those things which belonged to the category of indifference. It was a good thing for all to come occasionally together and thereby manifest a unity in Jesus Christ by creating a spirit in that direction. Great practical results were expected to ensue in the future. The result of the conference would not be very soon forgotten here nor on the other side. It never, in fact, would be forgotten by those who witnessed it. The result of the conference would have the effect of throwing a great deal of light on the remarkable and all-important question which now agitates the public mind in Europe, namely, the relations of the Church and State. He would be willing to join with other denominations to assist in sending the light of the Gospel into the midst of those who, in far-away countries as well as at home, were working in darkness and ignorance. All the animals driven into the ark in the time of the deluge lived comfortably together. Why should not they also live comfortably together in a harmonious unity. In conclusion, the reverend gentleman said that he believed the time would yet come when all doubters would be silenced, and when there would be nobody left to ask what is the use of an Evangelical Alliance.

### THE LOST DELEGATES.

Rev. Dr. Gans called the attention of the meeting to the sad fate which had befallen two of the foreign delegates, Prof. Pronier, of Geneva, and Rev. Antonio Carrasco, of Madrid, who perished on the Ville du Havre, and urged that the people of this country should give a practical proof of their sympathy with the bereaved families of those distinguished delegates.

The Chairman said he was glad that Dr. Gans had introduced that matter, and supplemented his appeal to the meeting. A collection was then made.

Mr. George Stewart, of Philadelphia, next spoke. He detailed the gratification it afforded him to have been present recently at Dr. Deems' Church, where he heard a representative from India and a representative from Spain speak and give a happy representation of the work of religion in their different sections of the world. He had been to Edinburgh, in Scotland, where he had found some very able and industrious men who worked for Jesus sake. He next gave an account of the extraordinary success which, in Scotland, had attended the labors of two brave young Americans who were able workers in the Christian faith. They were laymen, whose names were Moodie and Sanche. Mr. Moodie was a very excellent and impressive lay preacher, while the other was a very great singer and a splendid musician. The impression these young men were making in Scotland was positively marvelous; and they were reclaiming and bringing to Jesus many erring souls. A divine in Edinburgh had written to the speaker, giving account of what great good they had done in the city that week. The divine in his letter had said: "I never spent such a week in my life as I did the last week. The effects of those hymns they sing on a Scotch audience are actually wonderful." He had letters, also, from many others of the most prominent men of Scotland to the same effect. Would that there were a great many more young men like these two worthy young heroes in Christ!

### ADDRESS OF REV. COHEN STUART.

Rev. Dr. Cohen Stuart, the delegate from Holland, said he had not intended to address the meeting, but the sight of that hall had aroused some feelings in his breast to which he deemed it necessary to give expression. He felt convinced that the result of the meeting of the Evangelical Alliance in New-York had been, in one aspect at least, of greater importance than the result of any previous meeting. When the Evangelical Alliance met before in England and in other countries it gained general esteem. That, however, was a cold word. They wanted more than esteem, they wanted affection. This the Alliance had secured in America. It had not gained esteem merely; it had taken hold of the inhabitants of New-York, and he might say of the people of America, and had been earnestly supported both in the pulpit and in the public press.

Dr. Stuart at the conclusion of his remarks pronounced the benediction, and the proceedings terminated.

## IN BROOKLYN.

### INTERESTING SERVICES AT THE BEDFORD AVENUE REFORMED CHURCH.

An interesting and remarkable union communion service, which is without parallel in the history of religious communities, took place at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon, at the Bedford Avenue Reformed Church, Brooklyn, E. D. The congregations uniting in the exercises were the St. John's Methodist Episcopal Church, the Ross Street Presbyterian Church, the New-England Congregational Church, the Lee Avenue Baptist Church, the Lee Avenue Congregational Church, and the Bedford Avenue Reformed Church, in whose house of worship the meeting was held. The church is one of the largest and most beautiful on Long Island, but it was yesterday crowded beyond its ordinary seating capacity by a gathering of devout worshipers with minds deeply imbued with the solemnity of the occasion, and yet fully alive to the new element which permeated the congregation. Rev. Dr. Porter, in his address, said he never saw a spectacle of such sublime grandeur. No eye could gaze upon it without emotion. Of the communion table, he added that it was "a table such as had never before been set in this land." The services opened with an organ voluntary, and a quartet by the choir. Rev. Elbert S. Porter, D. D., Pastor of the Bedford Avenue Reformed Church, then invoked the Throne of Grace, concluding with the Lord's Prayer, in which the congregation audibly united. Rev. Mr. Josleyn, representing the New-England Congregational Church in place of Rev. John Lockwood, the regular Pastor, who was detained by illness, read the Scriptural Lessons. The hymn "Rock of Ages" was sung, after which Rev. Dr. Porter read the exposition of the sacrament and delivered the communion prayer, and all the communicants joined with the clergy in repeating the Apostles' Creed. The hymn "Jesus, Lover of My Soul," followed the Creed. The distribution of the bread and wine was then made by Rev. Dr. Porter, Rev. J. Hyatt Smith, Rev. J. A. M. Chapman, of St. John's Methodist Episcopal Church, and Rev. T. Holmes. A collection was then taken in aid of the Industrial Home and School, and a prayer was delivered by Rev. Dr. Sproll, representing the Ross Street Presbyterian Church. An address was made by Rev. Theodore Holmes, Pastor of the Lee Avenue Congregational Church, followed by the hymn, "Must Jesus Bear the Cross Alone?" Rev. Dr. Potter then introduced J. Hyatt Smith, Pastor of the Lee Avenue Baptist Church, as "that Baptist who is the forerunner of a new reformation in America among the Baptist Churches." Rev. Mr. Smith said this was the coronation of the week of prayer—each denomination a jewel, love the golden band, Christ Himself the central jewel, flooding all the crown with holy light. The preacher's heart was filled with holy joy in view of this victory of love. It seemed to him that heaven was open above this place; that this table of holy communion was the reflection of the banquet in the skies—the marriage supper of the Lamb. These occasions were rays of golden light, telling of the rising of the millennial sun. The eastern hills, with lips wet with the dew, were singing,

> "The morning light is breaking,
> The darkness disappears."

Christ had brought them to His banqueting house, and His banner over them was love! Beneath its broad and ample folds, crimsoned with redeeming blood, every disciple may sit. Was he Christ's, he had a right to dwell beneath His banner. He asked them to go from this place with a new anointing of love and zeal to labor for Jesus. "All Hail the Power of Jesus' Name," and the Doxology were then sung, and the exercises were concluded with the benediction, pronounced by Rev. Mr. Josleyn.

In the evening union services were held in St. John's Methodist Episcopal Church, and in the Ross Street Presbyterian Church. The audiences were addressed by the Pastors of the several churches represented at the joint communion service in the afternoon. A Sabbath-school union praise-meeting was also held in the Bedford Avenue Reformed Church, at which the parents and guardians of the children, as well as Sabbath-school workers and Bible students, co-operated.

## THE ROBBERY ON NINTH AVENUE.

Capt. McElwaine, of the Twentieth Precinct, was busily engaged yesterday in making an investigation of the circumstances surrounding the bold robbery of the jewelry store of Mr. Adolph Hank, No. 327 Ninth avenue, the details of which have already been published in THE TIMES. When the robbery was first reported to him, Capt. McElwaine doubted the truth of the statement made by Mr. Hank, and rather insinuated that the latter had caused himself to be robbed in order to defraud his creditors, but no proof or evidence of that fact has been obtained. No new facts have been developed by the investigation, except that Mr. Hank, who on Saturday did not appear to be much injured by the blow on the head with the piece of lead pipe, which he claimed to have received at the hands of the men who robbed the store, complained yesterday of severe pains in his head, and was compelled to close up his place and go home with a friend, to obtain that rest and quiet he stood so much in need of. Mr. Hank stated to a friend that while the gang of robbers were in the store a customer rapped at the door, and one of the thieves impudently called out, "The boss has gone out, and will be back in a few moments," and the customer thereupon retired. The reason that the thieves pried open the door leading to the hall-way and made their exit that way, is explained by the fact that they locked the front door of the store immediately after entering and mislaid the key, and so were compelled to make their escape by the side door.

Last evening Capt. McElwaine and Detective Clinchy, of his command, arrested two young men on suspicion of having been concerned in the robbery. They are said to be thieves of desperate character; members of a gang who make their head-quarters in the neighborhood of M. Hank's store. They are locked up at the West Thirty-seventh Street Police Station, and Capt. McElwaine refused to give their names or any facts concerning the arrest for publication.

## IMPORTANT ARREST NEAR NEWARK.

On Saturday night Detective Becker, of Newark, arrested a widow named Stoddard and her son, residing in Harrison, on suspicion of having been concerned in some of the large number of robberies recently committed in that neighborhood. Goods valued at about $1,000, found in the house, were seized by the detective. Many of these were subsequently identified by Henry Roth, a druggist of Newark, whose house was entered and robbed and set on fire some weeks ago. The woman and her son were captured only after a severe struggle, and were committed for trial.

## EUROPEAN MAIL NEWS.

The steam-ship Main, which left Bremen on Dec. 27, and Southampton on Dec. 30, reached this port yesterday, with two days' later mail news.

# THE VIRGINIUS INQUIRY.

## INVESTIGATION INTO THE LOSS OF THE VESSEL.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.—The United States Naval Court, to inquire into the exact condition of the Virginius when she was delivered to this Government, her condition generally before and during her voyage from Bahia Honda for Tortugas, and as to the immediate and remote causes of her sinking, &c., yesterday examined Capt. Wm. D. Whiting, Chief of Rear Admiral's Scott's staff, to whom the Virginius was delivered; Lieut. Marix, who commanded the Virginius from Bahia Honda to her anchorage at Tortugas; and Engineer Harris, who made an inspection of the vessel at that point.

Capt. Whiting testified that at the time he took charge of the Virginius the engines showed want of care, but there was no appearance of any leaks about the vessel. The Spanish officer who turned the vessel over to Capt. Whiting reported that she made water, and was obliged to be pumped but once in twenty-four hours. A small leak was discovered in the Virginius when she arrived at Tortugas, which appeared to have been stopped by filling in with cement. The Virginius was put in necessary repair at Tortugas for her voyage to New-York. Had it been possible Capt. Whiting would have docked her, as a measure of precaution, to repair the leak. He considered the Virginius as in condition to make the voyage to New-York in fair weather, and in convoy of the Ossipee.

The testimony as to the sinking of the Virginius was given yesterday by Ensign Geo. A. Calhoun, who was on board the Virginius from the time she left Bahia Honda to her sinking on the 26th of December, and who was the executive officer and navigator. His testimony shows that considerable exertions were necessary to keep the vessel clear of water, from her start from the Tortugas. On the morning of the 23d of December water was gaining fast, being nearly up to the grate bars in the fire-room, and they commenced signaling to the Ossipee, "Making water badly; go ahead faster, so that we can work our pumps;" afterward signalled to Ossipee, "Stand in toward land." At 9 on that morning threw overboard old iron and heavy weights, and took other means to lighten the vessel, and at 5:30 P. M. same day one fire in the forward room was extinguished by water. Signaled to the Ossipee, "Will wave red lantern to-night in case we need assistance." Also signaled, "Water rising in fore hold. Can go no further north. Dock at Charleston." The Ossipee answered, "Is water rising in your fire-room?" Reply—"Yes. Six inches in last half-hour." Ossipee—"Can you hold out till daylight?" Answer—"Yes, if forward bulkhead holds out." Ossipee—"We are bound for Charleston."

On Dec. 24 Chief Engineer King, of the Ossipee, went on board the Virginius to inspect her boilers, the crown-sheet of the after boiler having collapsed, and at 8:25 o'clock, same day, the Ossipee signaled, "We will continue up the coast." Her course was then changed to north-east.

On Dec. 25 there was a moderate gale and a rough sea. The hawser parted early in the morning, but was afterward secured, and in the afternoon the Ossipee was signaled to take off the crew. At 5 P. M. the men came aft and requested that some arrangement be made to leave the ship, they being entirely exhausted. The leak being somewhat reduced, the Ossipee was signaled. "Can hold out until morning." Dec. 26, a heavy sea. At 5 in the morning signaled the Ossipee to be taken off, and commenced abandoning the ship about 7 in the morning. The men dropped into the boats by means of a line from the forecastle. The boat made five trips, taking about ten persons each trip. About 8 A. M. the last boat left the ship, taking the officers, and a few personal effects.

Capt. Gore Jones, of the British Navy, and Gen. Sherman were in the court-room during the proceedings, and paid their respects to the distinguished officers of the court.

## OUR FOREIGN TRADE.

### STATISTICAL REPORT OF OUR FOREIGN COMMERCE FOR EIGHT MONTHS OF THE PAST YEAR.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.—Monthly Report No. 2 of the Bureau of Statistics, now in press, contains the statistics of our foreign trade for the eight months ended Aug. 31, 1873, as compared with the corresponding period of 1872. The Chief of the Bureau furnishes the following synopsis:

| Periods. | Imports. | Domestic Exports—Specie Value. | Foreign Exports. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Month ended Aug. 31, 1873 | $52,702,576 | $39,868,740 | $1,741,547 |
| Month ended Aug. 31, 1872 | 66,880,806 | 36,657,772 | 1,983,764 |
| Eight months ended Aug. 31, 1873 | 442,770,242 | 396,474,145 | 17,711,947 |
| Eight months ended Aug. 31, 1872 | 479,745,647 | 359,626,929 | 16,340,310 |

Of the above the following amounts consisted of merchandise and of specie and bullion, respectively, for the eight months ended Aug. 31, 1873 and 1872.

| | Imports. | Domestic Exports—Specie Value. | Foreign Exports. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Merchandise, 1873 | $432,937,260 | $353,145,327 | $12,103,787 |
| Specie and bullion, 1873 | 10,032,982 | 43,328,818 | 5,608,166 |
| Merchandise, 1872 | 466,208,583 | 284,333,919 | 11,237,426 |
| Specie and bullion, 1872 | 13,537,064 | 75,293,010 | 5,102,884 |

The values of foreign commodities remaining in warehouse Aug. 31, 1873, was $72,171,651, against $91,640,960 Aug. 31, 1872.

Allowing for the difference in the warehouse account, the excess of imports over exports during the eight months ended Aug. 31, 1873, was $48,261,459, as compared with $82,430,574 for the corresponding period of 1872.

Of the total foreign trade during the eight months ended Aug. 31, 1873 and 1872, respectively, the following values were carried in American and foreign vessels, and in cars and other land vehicles:

| | Imports. | Domestic Exports—Mixed Values. | Foreign Exports. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1873. | | | |
| American vessels | $122,799,730 | $101,943,657 | $5,848,110 |
| Foreign vessels | 310,637,723 | 342,961,729 | 9,539,099 |
| Land vehicles | 9,532,789 | 4,478,018 | 2,324,738 |
| 1872. | | | |
| American vessels | 132,602,619 | 113,331,595 | 4,915,152 |
| Foreign vessels | 334,401,197 | 276,070,892 | 8,618,201 |
| Land vehicles | 12,941,831 | 2,517,717 | 2,806,959 |

A comparison of the above tables show that during the eight months ended Aug. 31, 1873, over seventy-three per cent. of the total trade by water was in foreign vessels, and for the corresponding period of 1872, the value of articles was seventy-one per cent.

The number and tonnage of vessels engaged in the foreign trade, which entered and cleared during the twelve months ended Aug. 31, 1873 and 1872, were as follows:

| | Entered—Number. | Entered—Tons. | Cleared—Number. | Cleared—Tons. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| American vessels | 11,343 | 3,648,756 | 11,707 | 3,835,226 |
| Foreign vessels | 20,451 | 8,256,906 | 20,554 | 8,197,223 |
| Total | 31,794 | 11,905,662 | 32,261 | 12,032,449 |
| American vessels | 10,899 | 3,755,289 | 10,802 | 3,706,530 |
| Foreign vessels | 18,811 | 7,229,098 | 18,888 | 7,167,764 |
| Total | 29,710 | 10,984,387 | 29,690 | 10,874,294 |

This report contains tables showing the foreign trade of the United States from 1821 to 1873 inclusive; area and population of each State and Territory of the Union at each decimal census from 1790 to 1870; foreign countries to which the principal domestic commodities were exported during the fiscal year 1873; number of the various classes of merchant vessels belonging to the several Customs districts of the United States, June 30, 1873; emigration from Germany from 1845 to 1870; exports from Cuba, abolition of Customs duties on American machinery in Ecuador, and prices of anthracite coal for forty-seven years.

## REWARD OF SUICIDE IN CHINA.

The Pekin *Gazette* contains a petition from Chin Yuhying, setting forth the following facts: In the seventh year of the reign of the Emperor Heen-fung, the rebels congregated in great numbers in the Province of Yunnan, and the then Viceroy, named Hang-chun, together with his wife, committed suicide through vexation. The Deputy Governor and others laid the case before the Emperor at the time it occurred. According to information recently received by the petitioner from the resident gentry, the deceased Viceroy was, in all things, upright and careful, and free from covetousness. In the sixth year of the reign of Heen-fung, he led out his troops to attack the rebels at Kwei-chow, but on his departure, the rebels collecting in great force in Yunnan, he led his forces back again toward that province, driving the enemy before him along the line of march. Before he had completely destroyed these insurgents, the rebels from Kheuhkeang and the surrounding places returned to Yunnan on the 21st day of the intercalary, 5th month of the 7th year, so that he could not defend the province. The rebels burned the suburbs of the capital city, and almost annihilated the inhabitants, but the Viceroy bravely led his troops to the attack. Arrived at the south gate, he there met the various officials, who advised him to retreat, and he accordingly returned in disgust and vexation to his Yamun. His wife, laying down principles of propriety, rebuked him for his conduct, after which they both hanged themselves. The petitioner prays the Emperor to confer marks of distinction on the deceased Viceroy and his wife. His Majesty grants the petition.

## AMUSEMENTS.

### THE BROOKLYN PHILHARMONIC.

The Academy of Music on Saturday evening presented another of the brilliant scenes which have become familiar since the accession of Mr. Theodore Thomas to the control of the orchestra of the Brooklyn Philharmonic Society. The programme of the second concert of the sixteenth season was rich, and the execution of the orchestral selections faultless. Beethoven's Eighth Symphony was the first piece on the list. It consists of a brilliant allegro movement; of a scherzo of remarkable grace and beauty, and of a movement in the stately minuet time; and it closes as it began, with an *allegro vivace*. The second part, the scherzando, was repeated in response to the very warm applause with which the audience greeted the first hearing. The second number, a cavatina from Piccini's opera of "Saffo," was sung by Miss Jennie E. Bull, whose co-operation in the Wieniawski-Maurel concerts in this City has been favorably noticed. Miss Bull was much applauded. Joachim's elaborate "Hungarian" concerto for violin was intrusted to Mr. Bernhard Listemann. This fact was in itself complimentary, in no ordinary degree, to the artist. Mr. Listemann's tone is pure and delicate, and he recited the concerto as a conscientious student of his instrument. The second part of the concert, after an intermission of fifteen or twenty minutes, began with music from Wagner's "Tristan and Isolda," consisting of an introduction and finale. In this the composer displays his characteristic tendency to make the utmost use of every instrument in the orchestra, and produces the massive effects for which his works are noted. The legend itself is one which will better bear interpretation in music than in words. Miss Emma C. Thursby interpreted the fifth number of the programme—an aria and variations, by Proch. Miss Thursby's voice is a light soprano, of clearness and sweetness, and her execution of the florid passages was marked by considerable accuracy, but her trilling was imperfect. She was, however, enthusiastically applauded, and had to repeat the variations. Volkmann's serenade in D minor was the sixth number, and furnished Mr. Louis Lubeck an opportunity to demonstrate his superior skill and taste as a violoncellist. The serenade is written for strings alone, and opens with a plaintive theme for the violoncello, which is afterward taken up by the violins, viols, and basses. A pleasant scherzo, as a violoncello solo, and a movement for the viols, lead to the finale, which sinks gradually into silence by the nicest gradations. The termination is novel, and the audience awoke from a delightful reverie, to find the music finished. A duet, "Misera che farò," from Rossini's "Matilda di Sabran," brought Miss Thursby and Miss Bull before the audience together, to receive fresh tokens of favor. The entertainment closed with Liszt's symphonic poem, "Les Préludes."

### TO-NIGHT'S PROMISE.

"La Femme de Feu" is to be acted at Booth's Theatre this evening. At Wood's Museum Mr. Oliver Doud Byron is to enter upon an engagement in the drama of "Ben McCullough."

## MARRIAGE OF THE DAUGHTER OF ENGLAND'S PREMIER.

The London *Times* of Dec. 30 says: "The marriage of the Principal of Wellington College (Rev. E. C. Wickham) and Miss Gladstone, eldest daughter of the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone and Mrs. Gladstone, was solemnized at Hawarden Church, Flintshire, on Saturday. Lord and Lady Lyttleton and Hon. Miss Lyttleton, Sir Stephen Glynne, Mr. Talbot, M. P., and Hon. Mrs. Talbot, Lord and Lady Frederick Cavendish, and a party confined to the members of both families, met at Hawarden Castle for the wedding. At the breakfast which followed the ceremony the Premier addressed his assembled guests and friends as follows: 'One might almost suppose it was presumptuous to enter into a vow, which, depend upon it, no human power can dissolve or weaken, but it is not presumptuous if it be done in a right spirit. If it be done in humble trust and reliance upon the guidance of Him who alone can direct our steps in the greater transactions of life as in the smaller, it is not presumptuous. Then it is hopeful, it is blessed, it is happy. As far as regards the family from which our daughter is removed, the marriage presents a mixed character. It would be idle to deny that we shall miss her much. It would be idle to deny, however much the good opinion of her is deserved, that we shall long look for her familiar form and her vacant place in our family circle, but it would be selfish to dwell upon ideas such as these. The question is whether the union which she has formed is one which we ought to rejoice in as reasonable and as Christian men. I must honestly own that there is not one point I could wish otherwise than it is. My dear friend Lord Lyttelton said you know little in comparison of the man with whom she has united her lot, and it is true; but once or twice you have seen him and heard him in the church, and have had some opportunity of judging what manner of man he is. To him we can with perfect confidence commit the future fortunes of our beloved child. There is not one cloud upon the sky of their prospects, so far as it is allowed us to forecast them. Well, my dear friends and neighbors, again let me express the deep gratitude we feel for the manifestations of your kindness; they have been such as we feel now, and such as I trust we ever shall continue to feel. There is one act of kindness I will request you to perform still on their behalf. You have to-day accompanied us into the temple of the Most High to witness the solemn rite which has there been performed; but let each one of you, in the temple of his own heart and in the silence and secrecy of his own chamber, beseech the Almighty to continue to fulfill His goodness upon the heads of the married pair. Happy as they are, they cannot dispense with His aid; they cannot dispense with the aid and comfort of your prayers—that aid and comfort which under all circumstances and at all times every one of us can freely, and at the same time humbly, render to one another.' After speaking of the day as one of separation but yet of hope and joy, a day not likely to be forgotten, the right honorable gentleman referred to the communion of feeling which subsisted between those assembled and the inhabitants of the rectory, and again thanked them for their kindness, which, he said, would be graven on their recollection. The loving cup was passed round, and the ladies and gentlemen left for the girls' school, where a ball was opened by Mrs. Gladstone and her eldest son, and kept up till 11 o'clock. The school children and poor people throughout the parish had tea, and the day was observed as a general holiday. The presents which Miss Gladstone received numbered at least 250."

## BAZAINE'S DEPARTURE FROM PARIS.

The following details of the departure of Marshal Bazaine from Paris to undergo his sentence appear in the Paris *Figaro*: "On Thursday evening, Dec. 25, Marshal Bazaine quitted Trianon. The following day he arrived at his destination, after a journey extending over four and twenty hours. The most minute precautions had been taken to keep secret his departure. Early in the morning the prisoner, who had previously been warned of his approaching removal, was allowed the privilege of an interview with Madame Bazaine and with his children, which lasted upward of two hours and a half. After the departure of his wife, the Marshal busied himself in the preparations for his long journey. He refused from that time to receive any other visits, and passed the remaining portion of the time left open to him in arranging various papers, which he committed to the care of his friends. At dusk a close carriage, surrounded by a detachment of gendarmes, arrived to take charge of the prisoner. The escort was commanded by a Colonel of the gendarmes, who, however, did not appear in uniform. The Inspector of the Prisons of Seine-et-Oise was present at the departure of the prisoner, whose guard was then placed under the charge of a director of the Penitentiary service, to whom was committed the duty of seeing him duly consigned to the fort on the Isle of St. Marguerite. The arrangements for the departure were so well managed that the people of Versailles did not know of it till the day after. At the station of Villeneuve-Saint-Georges, where the express train at ordinary times never stops, there were none but railway servants on the platform. Here the Marshal had but a few moments to wait before the train came up, and he went with his guard into a carriage attached expressly for them. The passengers put out their heads as if surprised at this unusual halt, but the secret was kept during a great part of the journey. At Lyons the train made a halt of twenty-five minutes, of which the Marshal availed himself by taking a cup of coffee. At the Presidency news was received in the afternoon of his arrival at Marseilles. No incident of any interest was reported, the Marshal having dined at that city without awaking attention. In the same manner was the voyage continued, and at 9 o'clock in the evening the Minister of the Interior received a dispatch announcing the arrival of the Marshal at the fort on the Isle of St. Marguerite. The embarkation having taken place at night, no disorder had occurred."

# THE SOUTH.

## CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES IN NEW-ORLEANS.

### THE STATE FINANCES—A LEGISLATIVE MISTAKE.

*From Our Own Correspondent.*

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, Jan. 3, 1874.

Congressional Committees to investigate affairs of a public and private nature in this section, seems to be the order "about this time," as the almanac makers say. There are two of these committees now in session in this city, one from the Senate, called the "Windom Committee," and the other from the House, called the Durell Investigation Committee. The former are making a thorough examination into the Fort St. Philip Canal project, to determine the question of the propriety of the United States Government undertaking the completion of a ship-canal from the Mississippi River to Lake Borgne. A large number of the business men of this city have been before the committee and have testified as to the necessity of such a work being completed, by which the cost of transportation of the grain and produce of the West and North-west may be greatly lessened, and also that this route will always be open at all seasons of the year, without the danger of detention *in transitu*, as is the case upon the Northern rivers, lakes, and canals. As part of the programme of the course pursued by this committee, they made an excursion to the point at which it is expected the proposed canal will commence, and from the observations of several of the members of the committee, it would appear that they are in favor of reporting a bill for the prosecution of this great work, so essential to the interests and prosperity of this people and country. In the course of their excursion they visited several of the large plantations below this city, and were hospitably entertained by Messrs. Effingham Lawrence and Bradish Johnson, two of the largest sugar planters of this State. The committee have also made an examination into the affairs of the Custom-house, with a view, it is understood, of correcting the abuses which, the merchants of this city charge, exist respecting the warehousing of goods, which it is said is burdensome and expensive to this class of the business community.

The Sub-Committee of Inquisition in the case of Judge Durell have now been occupied with their work since the 31st of the last month. The first day's session was occupied in taking the testimony of Mr. E. E. Norton, the general assignee in bankruptcy, in regard to the fees and emoluments of this official since his accession to that place.

Last evening the McEnery party held another indignation meeting at Exposition Hall, and was addressed by Gen. Ogden, who rehearsed the old story of the fusion disaster of 1872. The McEnery party are in the position of the Irishman at Donnybrook Fair, who wished somebody to step on his coat-tail, and thus get up a row; but the Kellogg Government do not mean to excite the ire of these "last ditchers," as they are called here. The State Legislature meets next Tuesday, when the Governor's Message will be ready. In regard to this document, the only matter which will be of interest to Northern readers is that which relates to the condition of the State debt and what is proposed to be done concerning it. It will be remembered that some three months ago a committee of prominent citizens here were selected by the Judge of the Superior District Court of this parish to examine into and report the condition of the State indebtedness, and suggest a mode of adjustment of the same. These gentlemen made a report a few days ago stating the amount of the State liabilities at $40,000,000, and suggest the consolidation of this debt and its reduction to $12,000,000, for which bonds, payable in twenty years, with eight per cent. interest, may be issued to the State creditors according to the proportionate amount due to them of the consolidated debt estimated at the sum of $12,000,000. This suggestion of these committeemen it is said Gov. Kellogg will present to the Legislature, with a recommendation for the carrying out some such plan as the committee of experts have set out in their report to the Superior Court.

A sad and bungling piece of legislation has been done by Congress in the repeal of a very important criminal statute by the passage of the Patent laws of 1871, found in the United States Statutes at Large, vol. 16, p. 216.

Upon an examination of the acts repealed by that act will be found an act entitled "An Act to provide for the better organization of the Treasury, and for the collection, safe keeping, transfer, and disbursement of the public revenue," passed Aug. 6, 1846, and will be found in volume 9, page 59, United States Statutes at Large. An examination of the statute thus repealed will show that some public official is saved from conviction and punishment for some criminal act committed in violation of that statute. Congress ought to give immediate attention to the matter, and have this gross blunder corrected.

## THE RAVENSWORTH CASTLE.

Of the steam-ship Ravensworth Castle, whose total loss while on the voyage from Baltimore to Queenstown was announced in our telegrams by cable in Saturday's TIMES, the Baltimore *American* says: "This steam-ship was cleared hence on Dec. 13, with about 80,000 bushels of wheat by Messrs. Gill & Fisher, the cargo being consigned to Antwerp account, and valued at $125,000. The Ravensworth Castle arrived at this port from Liverpool on the 23d of November, after a tempestuous voyage of twenty-five days, with a cargo of railroad-iron, tin-plates, soda-ash, &c., &c. During the whole of the inward voyage she experienced a succession of tremendous gales, during which her cargo was shifted, but the vessel sustained no damage. It was remarked at that time, that 'notwithstanding the rough weather experienced by the steam-ship, she sustained no damage whatever, and is as stanch as ever.' The Ravensworth Castle was an iron vessel, of 1,957 tons, gross, and belonged to the Northumberland Steam-ship Company, of Newcastle, England. She was 300 feet long, 36 feet beam, 26 feet depth, and had three decks. Her engine was a compound surface-condensing, of 160 nominal horse-power, but could be worked to 600-horse power. She was of 3,000 tons capacity, had dining-saloon and other houses on deck, and sleeping-saloons below, and had accommodations for thirty cabin passengers. The dining-saloon was furnished in oak and mahogany, the paneling being adorned with views of different castles in England, from which the ships of this line were named, as follows: Ravensworth Castle, Walkworth Castle, Kielder Castle, Prudhoe Castle, Alnwick Castle the seat of the Duke of Northumberland, and Lumley Castle. The cornices above these paintings were decorated with the coats-of-arms of the Dukes owning the castles. The steam-ship was built for the East India and Mediterranean trade, and had been twice through the Suez Canal. Her commander, Capt. Sergent, a bluff, hearty specimen of the true English sailor, had been twenty-eight years at sea, and had made no less than twenty voyages to Calcutta by way of the Cape of Good Hope. The Ravensworth Castle had been to this port once before, and in August of last year took out about 80,000 bushels of grain for Europe. The lost steamer will be remembered as having cleared with the two largest cargoes ever sent from Baltimore across the Atlantic."

## RAID ON THE "CASINO."

The building situated at the corner of Mott and Houston streets, formerly a church, was some six or seven years ago transformed into a dancing hall and named the "Casino." It was occupied for some time by Paul Falk, and since he relinquished the proprietorship it has changed hands several times. It is now occupied by M. Graff, who is at present in Chicago, and the establishment is in charge of Mrs. Mary Graff, his wife, with Hugo Koelker, a lawyer, of No. 37 Nassau street, as manager. The hall has been used almost every Sunday night for public balls and soirées, and, acting under orders from the Police Commissioners, Capt. Clinchy, of the Fourteenth Precinct, yesterday notified Mrs. Graff that this practice must be discontinued, and ordered her not to allow the hall to be opened on that night, or she would subject herself and her patrons to arrest for violation of the Sunday law. Despite the warning from the Police, the Casino was opened at the usual time last night, and preparations were made for the opening of the ball. But very few of the usual *habitués* of the establishment had arrived, when Capt. Clinchy and a posse of Police officers in plain clothes entered the ball-room and placed all the persons in the building under arrest. Among those arrested were Mrs. Graff, the proprietress of the place, Koelker, the manager, the attendants employed in the bar-room and supper-room, and seven women and twenty men who had visited the ball to take part in the soirée dansante, which was about to be inaugurated when the Police made their appearance. All the prisoners were marched off to the Mulberry Street Police Station and were locked up for the night, and the "Casino" was closed.

## THE ALBION SOCIETY.

Under the title of the Albion Society an organization has been recently formed in this City, having for its object the mutual association and protection of English residents. It aims also at the establishment of a bureau for the purpose of affording Englishmen every necessary information and assistance in procuring employment. Aid will be afforded to deserving Englishmen in distress as far as it may be possible to do so. The association is non-political, and will be entirely devoted to the work of promoting the interchange of good feeling among Englishmen in all parts of the United States. The office of the society is at No. 386 Broome street, where full information will be furnished to those desiring to further the interests of the organization.

## COST OF PUBLIC WORKS.

### AMOUNT EXPENDED IN EACH STATE AND TERRITORY.

Senator Windom, of Minnesota, recently introduced in the Senate the following resolution:

*Resolved*, That the Secretary of the Treasury be directed to inform the Senate as to the amount expended by the United States for the various public works of the Government in each State and Territory of the Union from June 30, 1865, to June 30, 1873, together with the expenditures of the United States in aid of the construction of canals, railroads, and wagon roads from 1789 to 1873.

The object of the resolution is sufficiently obvious. But it will be seen from the following summary of the answer of the department that the West has had more public money than the East:

*Total recapitulation by States and Territories of the combined expenditures on account of public works, railroads, canals, and wagon roads:*

| State and Territory. | Public Works, 1865 to 1873. | Railroads, Canals, and Wagon Roads, 1789 to 1873. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Maine | $3,030,500 | $137,008 | $3,167,509 |
| New-Hampshire | 1,285,212 | ...... | 1,285,212 |
| Vermont | 209,256 | ...... | 209,256 |
| Massachusetts | 6,071,197 | ...... | 6,071,197 |
| Rhode Island | 880,211 | ...... | 880,211 |
| Connecticut | 676,724 | ...... | 676,724 |
| New-York | 15,688,222 | 3,500 | 15,691,722 |
| New-Jersey | 374,595 | ...... | 374,595 |
| Pennsylvania | 3,574,564 | ...... | 3,574,564 |
| Delaware | 794,731 | 450,000 | 1,244,731 |
| Maryland | 757,204 | 1,051,990 | 1,809,194 |
| Dist. of Columbia | 14,822,805 | 697,418 | 15,520,224 |
| Virginia | 1,898,039 | 57,538 | 1,955,577 |
| West Virginia | 5,094 | ...... | 5,094 |
| North Carolina | 693,413 | 205,000 | 898,413 |
| South Carolina | 782,054 | 9,961 | 792,015 |
| Georgia | 264,178 | ...... | 264,178 |
| Florida | 1,977,442 | 230,013 | 2,207,456 |
| Alabama | 304,874 | 873,872 | 1,178,747 |
| Mississippi | 136,505 | 994,936 | 1,131,441 |
| Louisiana | 2,466,976 | 296,968 | 2,763,944 |
| Texas | 240,209 | ...... | 240,209 |
| Arkansas | 49,103 | 573,390 | 622,494 |
| Missouri | 495,370 | 1,049,800 | 1,545,171 |
| Kentucky | 24,417 | 1,183,511 | 1,207,928 |
| Tennessee | 446,375 | 5,000 | 451,826 |
| Ohio | 1,080,975 | 2,102,888 | 3,183,863 |
| Indiana | 647,354 | 1,751,271 | 2,398,626 |
| Illinois | 8,638,177 | 747,879 | 9,386,057 |
| Michigan | 3,681,997 | 1,330,024 | 5,012,021 |
| Wisconsin | 1,781,165 | 422,508 | 2,203,673 |
| Iowa | 2,544,560 | 84,226 | 2,628,787 |
| Minnesota | 810,481 | 562,775 | 1,373,257 |
| Kansas | 60,497 | 2,422,564 | 2,483,061 |
| Nebraska | 245,000 | 174,826 | 419,826 |
| Nevada | 419,281 | 3,399 | 422,681 |
| California | 5,873,461 | 2,506,533 | 8,379,995 |
| Oregon | 868,876 | 191,292 | 1,060,169 |
| Territories— | | | |
| Arizona | ...... | 246,415 | 246,415 |
| Colorado | 39,400 | 13,826 | 53,226 |
| Idaho | 49,733 | 36,500 | 86,233 |
| Indian | ...... | 7,920 | 7,920 |
| Montana | 41,575 | ...... | 41,575 |
| New-Mexico | 17,996 | 217,072 | 235,068 |
| Utah | ...... | 7,943 | 7,943 |
| Washington | 65,112 | 148,989 | 214,102 |
| Wyoming | 37,454 | 40,000 | 77,454 |
| Maine and Mass. | 10,000 | ...... | 10,000 |
| Conn. and N. J. | 23,499 | ...... | 23,499 |
| Md. and Va. | 180,645 | ...... | 180,645 |
| La. and Ark. | 95,000 | ...... | 95,000 |
| Wis. and Mich. | 50,000 | ...... | 50,000 |
| Utah, Nev. & Cal. | ...... | 34,267,704 | 34,267,704 |
| Utah, Neb. & Wy. | ...... | 34,350,703 | 34,350,703 |
| Kansas and Col. | ...... | 7,766,212 | 7,766,212 |
| Iowa and Neb. | ...... | 2,182,703 | 2,182,703 |
| Miscellaneous | 18,082,524 | 5,299,069 | 23,381,593 |
| Total | $103,294,501 | $104,705,163 | $207,999,664 |

## CRIMINAL CARELESSNESS WITH A PISTOL.

### A DEAF MUTE SHOT BY A MAN WHO ONLY WISHED TO "SCARE" HIM—THE SHOOTER STARK MAD.

*Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.*

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Jan. 11.—A bloody tragedy, witnessed by several persons, occurred in a saloon on Second street, near Elm, about midnight last night. The circumstances, in brief, are as follows: Boarding with the proprietor of the saloon, George Rebmann, an old man fifty years of age, was a deaf and dumb German named Nicholas Kloss. The two men were supposed to be warm friends. At the time specified they were standing in the saloon, Rebmann behind the bar and Kloss at the end, toying with some matches. Rebmann said he was simply going to "scare" Kloss, and so drew out a revolver and pointing it at him snapped it twice. The second time an explosion followed the snapping and the ball from the revolver entered Kloss' brain through the centre of the forehead. Discovering the crime he had committed, Rebmann immediately darted out of the saloon and down to the river, into which he plunged, determined to drown himself. He was rescued, arrested, and locked up, and to-day was released on $10,000 bail. At 1 o'clock this afternoon Kloss died, and soon after Rebmann went stark mad. He is constantly calling for a revolver, razor, or knife, with which he can end his existence. Fears of hopeless insanity are entertained. He has always been a peaceable man, and is now worth $50,000 or $60,000. Kloss was an honest, industrious cabinet-maker, and highly esteemed wherever known. A Coroner's inquest will be held to-morrow morning.

## BOILER EXPLOSION IN NOVA SCOTIA—CAPE BRETON COAL PRODUCTIONS.

HALIFAX, N. S., Jan. 10.—Thursday morning the boiler in Currie & Thompson's steam saw mill, at Maitland, Hants County, exploded, killing John Hustard, one of the workmen, and destroying the mill and Currie's tannery. Pieces of the boiler, weighing 300 and 400 pounds, were carried fully twenty yards. The Episcopal Church was struck by a fragment and considerably damaged. A number of shop windows in the village were also broken. Had the explosion occurred later in the day more fatal results would probably have occurred.

The sealing steamer Mastiff having been repaired on the Marine Railway here, sailed for Harbor Grace this morning with a cargo of coal. The ship Richard Robinson, which was towed into this port derelict last Fall, having been repaired, has sailed for New-York. The schooner Margaret Gabriel, from Burin, N. F., bound to Halifax, laden with fish and oil, is ashore in Maria Bay, C. B. The schooner Viola, Fitzpatrick, from Prince Edward Island, bound to England, put in here, yesterday, leaking, having been in the ice in the St. Lawrence. She will repair before proceeding on the voyage.

Five hundred and seventeen thousand, three hundred and seventy-six tons of coal were shipped from the Cape Breton collieries in 1873, against 381,002 in 1872. Anthracite coal has been discovered at Spring Hill.

## MONOPOETS.

The Boston *Transcript* coins the above word to designate that numerous class of writers who have given utterance to but one memorable poem, and it enumerates the following:

"One Henry Carey is supposed to be the author of 'God Save the King,' but who remembers the name of the young Lieutenant to whom is attributed the 'Marseillaise,' or has heard that of the inspired private soldier who conceived the 'Wacht am Rhein?' Is it on record that Hopkinson and Key ever made any other verses than 'Hail Columbia' and the 'Star Spangled Banner' respectively? John Howard Payne did compose some unsuccessful and now forgotten dramatic pieces, but, so far as we know, 'Sweet Home'—thrown off hurriedly to fit some music—was his only poetic effort. Edgar A. Poe was almost a monopoet, but the 'Bells' and 'Annabel Lee' will be remembered nearly as long as the 'Raven.' David Everett's 'You'd scarce expect one of my age,' Edward Everett's 'Alaric,' Charles Wolfe's 'Burial of Sir John Moore,' Joseph Rodman Drake's 'When freedom from her azure heights,' and Albert G. Greene's 'Old Grimes,' are monopoems; so are Charles Kingsley's 'Three Fishers,' and those wonderful lines of Charles Dickens on England's 'Rare old plant'—so replete with tender and genuine sentiment, and so free from the morbid fancies and distorted outlines which mar the prose works—at least the later ones—of this brilliant author. Mrs. Julia Ward Howe's 'Battle hymn of the Republic,' that soul-stirring strain, is the only one of her poems which even now can be called to mind."

## A CLERGYMAN'S APPLICATION.

The Manager of the Michigan Central Railroad at Chicago has lately received an application for a clergyman's half-fare ticket, which reads as follows:

Jenary the 2 1874.

MR. —. Sear: I Reply to you for A hafe far on the Sentaral Rode I have been aponted By the Asociation to travel this yar i Will send In this leter the leding names So that you may know thar is no frode abute the mater.

Yous truley, J. L. B——.

Accompanying the above was a copy of the official publication of the "Asociation," containing the name of J. L. B. in the list of elders and licentiates, to show that "thar is no frode abute the mater."

Giesler & Co.

"Dry Sillery," "Gold Label," and "Extra Superior Dry" for sale by the trade, and by PURDY & NICHOLAS, No. 43 Beaver st.—*Advertisement.*

"Burnett's Standard Flavoring Extracts possess the superiority claimed for them."—E. C. HAZARD.—*Advertisement.*

A pleasure to have teeth extracted at Dr. Hasbrouck's, late operator at Colton's. Office, No. [illegible] Broadway, corner 23d st.—*Advertisement.*

Piles can be cured only by Anakesis. Sold by Druggists. Depot, No. 46 Walker st.—*Advertisement.*

**Its Value is Incalculable.**—For all diseases with which children are afflicted during the process of teething, Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is a certain remedy. It has stood the test of thirty years, and never known to fail. Cures wind colic, regulates the bowels, softens the gums, and allays all pain.

**Scientific Dentistry.**

An extraordinary improvement in Artificial Teeth. Pure, durable, feather light, and feeling like the skin of the mouth. It is entirely unequaled. Particular attention devoted to cases of cleft palate, and all operations warranted. M. LEVETT, Dentist, No. 37 West 23d st., between 5th and 6th avs.

**Everything in Homeopathy,**

At HUMPHREYS', Nos. 562 and 817 Broadway. Books, family medicine chests, veterinary medicines, homeopathic tinctures, triturations, dilutions, pellets, arnica, sugar of milk, Humphreys' witch hasel, &c., &c. Everything in every style and variety in homeopathy.

**Hair Dye! Hair Dye! Hair Dye!** BATCHELOR's celebrated Hair Dye is the best in the world. The only true, safe, and perfect hair dye. No disappointment, no ridiculous tints. Harmless, reliable, instantaneous. Sold everywhere by druggists.

**Lundborg's Recherche Perfumes** possess great delicacy and are truthful to nature.

## MARRIED.

JACKSON—LUCKINS.—Jan. 7, by Rev. Dr. Harris, at the residence of the bride's parents, HERBERT HENRY JACKSON, late of Coleford, England, to MARY LOUISA LUCKINS, of Astoria, Long Island City.

REYNOLDS—FAIRBANKS.—On Thursday, Jan. 8, at Grace Church, Orange, N. J., by Rev. Dr. Schuyler, THEODORE W. REYNOLDS to CARRIE, daughter of the late John Fairbanks.

SANFORD—CECIL.—On Thursday evening, Jan. 8, at the Collegiate R. D. Church, corner 5th av. and 48th st., by Rev. Dr. Armitage, SAMUEL S. SANFORD, of Bridgeport, Conn., and KATE CECIL, daughter of George Cecil, of this City.

## DIED.

BIGELOW.—At Newark, N. J., on Saturday, Jan. 10, 1874, MOSES BIGELOW, in the 74th year of his age.

His funeral will be attended from his late residence, No. 1,020 Broad st., Wednesday, Jan. 14, at 1:30 P. M.

BLAUVELT.—On Friday, Jan. 9, 1874, MARIA A., daughter of Alex. B. Allaire, and widow of Thos. B. Blauvelt, in the 53d year of her age.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the Church of the Disciples, (Dr. Hepworth's,) Madison av. and 45th st., on Tuesday, 13th inst., at 10:30 A. M. The remains will be taken to New-Rochelle for interment. Train leaves Grand Central Depot at 12 M., returning at 2:24.

BRETT.—At Poughkeepsie, N. Y., on Sabbath morning, the 11th inst., RACHEL, relict of the late Peter Brett, of Fishkill, on the Hudson, N. Y., aged 80 years.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

CROXSON.—Dec. 31, at Nassau, N. P., JAMES W. CROXSON.

Funeral at 2 o'clock P. M. on Monday, the 12th, from his late residence, No. 405 Clinton st., Brooklyn.

DAYTON.—On Sunday evening, Jan. 11, EDWARD DAYTON, aged 81 years.

His funeral will take place from the residence of his son, Miln P. Dayton, No. 40 West 129th st., on Wednesday, 14th instant, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon. His relations and friends, and the friends of his sons, Isaac Dayton and Miln P. Dayton, are invited to attend. A train leaves Grand Central Depot at 2:30.

DUNLAP.—On Wednesday, Jan. 8, WILLIAM DUNLAP, in the 67th year of his age.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 211 East 120th st., Monday, Jan. 12, at 2 o'clock. The remains will be interred in Trinity Cemetery.

FRASER.—On Saturday, Jan. 10, 1874, CLARA BIGELOW FRASER, relict of Joseph Fraser, aged 76.

Funeral services at her late residence, No. 50 West 46th st., on Tuesday morning, at 10 o'clock. Friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

HOWLAND.—On Saturday, Jan. 10, MARY MILLER, eldest daughter of Henry E. and Louise M. Howland, aged 6 years and 6 months.

The remains will be taken to Walpole, N. H.

MILLER.—At his residence in this City, on Saturday morning, Jan. 10, 1874, JACOB MILLER, in the 71st year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services, at his late residence, No. 60 West 49th st., on Tuesday, 13th inst., at 12 o'clock M., without further notice.

☞ Columbia County and Long Island papers please copy.

ROGERS.—On Sunday, Jan. 11, 1874, after a short illness, REBECCA ROGERS, aged 62 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services, at 7:30 P. M., on Monday, Jan. 12, from the residence of her brother-in-law, Joseph Gassin, No. 326 East 27th st.

SIMONSON.—Sunday, Jan. 11, 1874, EVELYN H., only daughter of George L. and Evelyn H. Simonson, aged 2 years and 2 months.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday, Jan. 13, instant, at 1 o'clock, P. M., at St. James' Church, East 72d st., near Lexington av.

STORM.—On Thursday, Jan. 8, JANE MARIA, relict of Stephen Storm and daughter of the late Hon. Theodorus Van Wyck Graham, of Albany.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Wednesday, 14th inst., at 2 P. M., from her late residence, No. 21 West 24th st., without further invitation.

### OBITUARY.

FLORENCE W. DE J. LOPEZ.

Recent letters from Paris confirm the loss by the Ville du Havre of Mrs. Florence W. De J. Lopez, daughter of the late N. H. Wolfe, Esq., of this City. Mrs. Lopez was a lady endowed with beauty, culture, and great goodness of heart—a ray of sunshine in the darkest hours of adversity. A lady friend writing to Mrs. Wolfe, says: "The last time I saw your daughter she was standing beside dear mamma and myself, and was carried off by the same hand that has afflicted us all." Mrs. Lopez had been visiting her mother, and was returning to Paris, when, alas! in the early bloom of life, she was hurriedly called to follow her beloved father. She leaves many friends to mourn her unfortunate death.

Tears—voiceless messengers in her memory—and deepest sorrow commingled with that of her bereaved friends, will ever dwell in the heart of one who knew her many years.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

BETHESDA!—NATURE'S SPECIFIC. MORE MEDICAL testimony.—Dr. R. H. Moseley, a distinguished physician and a gentleman of high standing in Talladega, Ala., writes: I have practiced medicine thirty-five years, been troubled with bladder disease for over twelve years, passed blood about every hour day and night for three years, have been treated by Drs. W. Stone, J. C. Nott, P. F. Eve, (all professors of medicine,) and many other physicians of less ability, aided by all I could do, with but temporary benefit, and after using your BETHESDA for three months I am almost a sound man, and believe another barrel will accomplish that which medical science so wholly failed to do—that of curing the worst case of cystitis on record. Yours truly, R. H. MOSELEY, M. D. Dr. A. H. HEATH'S reception-rooms, No. 200 Broadway, New-York.

FINE BOOKS AT AUCTION.

Clinton Hall Sale-rooms, Astor place, TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 13, sale of a valuable and choice collection of standard and illustrated works, best English editions; also, many law books. Catalogues ready. Books on exhibition.

The MESSRS. LEAVITT, Auctioneers.

ADAMS HOUSE, BOSTON.—GREAT REDUCTION of prices at this hotel. Transient board, $2 50 per day. Single persons requiring a double room will be charged extra. D. CHAMBERLIN, Proprietor.

THURSTON'S IVORY PEARL TOOTH POWDER will keep the teeth clean and white, and prevent decay. Sold by druggists. 25 and 50 cents per bottle.

R. STUART WILLIS, ATTORNEY AND Counsellor at Law, Notary Public, No. 182 Broadway, Room No. 4, New-York.

## NEW PUBLICATIONS.

CHOICE NEW MUSIC!—"AIDA," BY C. WELS, 75c.; "Chant De Guerre," GOTTSCHALK, $1; "New-Year's Galop," ARONSON, 30c.; "Christmas Bells," WILSON, 50c.; "Fille De Mme. Angot," Lancers and Galop, 35c. each; "Spring, Gentle Spring," Waltz, 30c.; "Invincible Galop," SIMMONS, 40c.; "Sing, Sweet Bird," GANZ, 40c.; "Sea Swallows," GABRIEL, 40c.; "Looking Forward," ARTHUR SULLIVAN, 50c. Published by DITSON & CO., No. 711 Broadway.

BOOK ON STRICTURE, FISTULA, AND Thirty diseases of the Pelvic Viscera. By HENRY A. DANIELS, M. D. No. 144 Lexington av. Mailed for 25c.

## POLITICAL.

MASS-MEETING.

TWENTY-FIRST ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

At a meeting called by over 400 citizens of the Twenty-first Assembly District, irrespective of PARTY, on Saturday evening, Jan. 10, 1874, at the Hall, No. 2,279 3d av.,

JAMES H. SULLIVAN,

was unanimously nominated as a Member of Assembly for said district.

WILLIAM DUNNING, Chairman.

A REGULAR MEETING OF THE THIRD ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION THIS (Monday) EVENING, at 8 o'clock, at Fourteenth Ward Hotel. THOMAS F. GEARY, President. RICHARD MCGUIRE, Secretary.

SIXTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—Regular monthly meeting will be held at head-quarters, No. 384 Grand st., THIS (Monday) EVENING, Jan. 12, at 7:30 o'clock, sharp. MICHAEL SMITH, President. JAMES O. ELLERY, Secretary.

SIXTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—There will be a regular meeting of this Association at their head-quarters, No. 384 Grand st., on THIS (Monday) EVENING, at 7:30. D. F. CROWLEY, President. JAMES LUMSDEN, Secretary.

SEVENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—A regular meeting of the above association will be held at the head-quarters, No. 12 University place, THIS EVENING, at 8 o'clock. CORNELIUS VAN COTT, President. WM. TERHUNE, Secretary.

NINTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT YOUNG MEN'S REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION will meet at Bleecker Buildings MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 12. By order. GEO. B. DEANE, President. W. D. GREEN, S. DUNLAP, Secretaries.

THIRTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—Regular monthly meeting at No. 161 8th av. on THIS (Monday) EVENING, at 8 o'clock. CHARLES BLACKIE, President. C. G. ARCHIBALD, Secretary.

SIXTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—Regular monthly meeting THIS (Monday) EVENING at Demilt Hall, 2d av., corner 23d st., at 8 o'clock. WM. HENRY ANTHON, President. A. S. BUGBEE, Secretary.

TWENTY-FIRST ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—A primary election will be held for delegates to the Assembly Convention at Lincoln Hall, corner of 3d av. and 116th st., on MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 12, 1874. Polls open from 7 to [illegible] o'clock. WILLIAM HALL, Jr., President. [illegible] FARR, Secretary.

## THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

Business in the auction line during the past week, ending last Saturday, Jan. 10, has been excessively dull, and no sales of any note have been consummated, while the total noticed of City property so sold amounts to only $48,900, as against $117,345, the corresponding figures for the week preceding. Quite a number of sales at private contract have been reported, however, and in this respect the market gives signs of some little more activity than of late. As the season advances we hope to be able to note more such changes, and to place upon record facts in relation to real estate that shall prove of greater interest than rates of foreclosure sales made at the Exchange. New-York property is as valuable now as it was two years ago, and even more so, with an honest administration of the City Government. There is, therefore, no real reason for the existing depression. All that is wanted is a feeling of restored confidence, and this, with an easy-working money market, and the rise in value of securities, and the revival of business in all branches of trade, should ere long favorably affect real estate. We expect a better market this Spring, and there is no reason why advancing rates on most classes of property should not be shown.

We noticed in our review last week that Mr. Wm. Steinway had sold his property on Lexington avenue and Thirty-seventh street to the Homeopathic Surgical Hospital. This was an error, originating probably from the fact that Mr. Steinway has recently purchased from the Trustees of the hospital the property owned by them, located on East Twentieth street, near Irving place.

Mr. J. Thomas Stearns, late with Hugh N. Camp, has opened a real estate office at Tremont, in the new Twenty-fourth Ward of this City, on Morris street, near the railway depot. Mr. Stearns is well qualified to transact any business that may be placed in his charge, having had considerable experience in real estate matters, and he will, we hope, meet with success.

The firm of F. G. & Davison Brown having been dissolved, Mr. Brown announces that he will continue business on his own account, having his office temporarily, as of late, at No. 90 Broadway.

### THIS WEEK'S AUCTIONS.

Quite a large number of sales are announced for the present week, all but one at the Exchange, and several of the auctions proposed are of importance, as will be seen from the list of transactions in detail, as follows:

*To-day, Monday, Jan. 12.*

By James M. Miller, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, R. C. Beamish, Esq., Referee, of three lots, with improvements, on East Twenty-second street, north side, 234.6 feet east of First avenue, the lots together forming a plot in size 70.6 by 98.9; also, two lots, with improvements, each 25 by 98.9 on East Twenty-third street, south side, 218.10 feet west of Avenue A.

*Tuesday, Jan. 13.*

By Adrian H. Muller & Son, public auction sale of the four-story brown-stone front house, 21 by 55, with lot 21 by 80, No. 241 Lexington avenue, east side, 80 feet north of Thirty-fourth street. Also, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Philo T. Ruggles, Esq., Referee, of the three-story and basement high-stoop brown-stone-front house, with lot, 21.5 by 98.9, No. 112 West Twenty-sixth street, south side, 150 feet west of Sixth avenue.

By E. H. Ludlow & Co., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, G. E. De Forest Lord, Esq., Referee, of the three-story and basement high-stoop brown-stone-front house, 18.9 by 50, with lot 18.9 by 80, No. 159 East Fifty-sixth street, north side, 138.9 feet west of Third avenue.

By D. M. Seaman, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Edward Patterson, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot, 20 by 100.5, on East Fifty-eighth street, south side, 140 feet west of Second avenue.

By James M. Miller, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, R. C. Beamish, Esq., Referee, of four lots, together forming a plot in size 100 by 102.2, on East Eighty-sixth street, south-west corner of Second avenue.

By A. J. Bleecker, Son & White, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Philo T. Ruggles, Esq., Referee, of eight parcels of land, with buildings, situate respectively on East Broadway, Pike, and Division streets.

By Hugh N. Camp, at Auction Exchange, No. 401 Fulton street, Brooklyn, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, David McClure, Esq., Referee, of a plot of land, 200.7 by 289.7, on the east side of Schenectady avenue, Brooklyn, taking in the block front between Union and Sackett streets; also, a plot, 246.7 by 130.10, on the same side of the same avenue, taking in the block front between Degraw and Douglass streets.

*Wednesday, Jan. 14.*

By Joseph McGuire, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Jas. K. Arnold, Esq., Referee, of five lots, with unfinished brown-stone-front house thereon, situate on Madison avenue, at the north-west corner of Sixty-third street, the lots being in size each 20.1 by 70.

By Wm. Kennelly, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Bernard F. Kernan, Esq., Referee, of a five-story brick tenement house, with lot, 23.6 by 95.1, on Madison street, south side, 216.5 feet east of Scammel street. Also, foreclosure sale, by order of the Court of Common Pleas, Thomas A. Rogers, Esq., Referee, of one lot 25 by 100, on Tenth avenue, west side, 24.11 feet north of One Hundred and Sixty-first street.

By A. J. Bleecker, Son & White, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, S. J. Storrs, Esq., Referee, of the house, with lot, 16.10 by 75, No. 281 Delancey street, south side, 4 feet west of Cannon street.

By James M. Miller, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Chas. A. Jackson, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot, 24.10 by 70, on Water street, south side, 300.8 feet west of Jackson street.

*Thursday, Jan. 15.*

By A. J. Bleecker, Son & White, public auction sale of the four-story high-stoop brown-stone front house, 20 by 53, and extension, 15 by 20, with lot, 20 by a half block, No. 47 East Twenty-ninth street, north side, between Fourth and Madison avenues—a desirable property. Also, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Geo. W. Dellaway, Esq., Referee, of a house and lot, 16.8 by 98.9, on West Thirty-eighth street, south side, 80 feet west of Seventh avenue.

By James M. Miller, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, C. U. Embery, Esq., Referee, of three lots, each 25 by 100.5, with improvements on West Sixty-eighth street, north side, 125 feet east of Eleventh avenue. Also, similar sale, Gilbert H. Crawford, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lease of lot, 25 by 91.11, on West Twenty-first street, south side, 100 feet west of Tenth avenue; term of lease, twenty-one years from May 1, 1868.

By Joseph McGinn, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, M. J. Waldheimer, Esq., Referee, of a four-story and basement high-stoop brown-stone-front house, with lot, 25 by 98.9, on East Thirtieth street, north side, 175 feet west of First avenue.

*Friday, Jan. 16.*

By Hugh N. Camp, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Theodore F. Miller, Esq., Referee, of three lots of land, each 25 by 102.2, with improvements, on East Seventy-fourth street, south side, 250 feet east of Second avenue.

By James M. Miller, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, N. Jarvis, Jr., Esq., Referee, of the four-story mansard-roof iron bank building, with lot, 25 by 125, on Bleecker street, south-west corner of South Fifth avenue.

*Saturday, Jan. 16.*

By Richard V. Harnett, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, William G. Ulshoeffer, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot, 20 by 100.11, on East One Hundred and Thirteenth street, north side, 220 feet east of Second avenue.

By James M. Miller, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Alfred Wagstaff, Jr., Referee, of a house, with lot 17.11 by 102.2, on East Seventy-ninth street, south side, 180 feet west of Second avenue.

The above includes all the sales of the week, as far as the same have been brought to our attention, but, should any have been omitted, upon notice due announcement will be made.

### RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

*Friday, Jan. 9.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Chrystie st., e. s., 50 ft. s. of Bayard st., 24.11x100.5 | $20,000 |
| Cooper st., n. s., 200 ft. w. of Emerson st., 100x100 | 3,000 |
| Cooper st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of Emerson st., 50x100 | 2,600 |
| Findlay st., n. w. corner of William st., 101.8x99.7. Morrisania | 5,500 |
| Oliver st., e. s., 56 ft. n. of South st., 40x50 | 17,750 |
| 1st st., s. s., 40 ft. w. of Greene st., 20x58.8 | 15,000 |
| 9th st., s. s., 125 ft. w. of 1st av., 25x93.11 | 16,000 |
| 10th st., n. s., 170.6 ft. e. of Avenue A, 25x114.8 | 23,000 |
| 76th st., n. s., 200 ft. w. of 1st av., 85x102.2 | 10,000 |
| 111th st., n. s., 155 ft. w. of 4th av., 16x100.11 | 10,000 |
| 124th st., s. s., 215 ft. w. of 4th av., widened, 100x100.11 | 18,000 |
| [illegible] st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of Hawthorne st., 300x160 | 20,000 |
| 4th av., No. 86, w. s., 19.9x76.5 | 18,000 |
| 44th st., n. e. corner of 10th av., 25x75.3 | 9,000 |
| LEASEHOLD CONVEYANCE. | |
| Canal st., s. s., 120.1 ft. w. of Vestry st., 25x[illegible] | $8,500 |
| LEASES RECORDED. | |
| Beekman st., No. 26; Spruce st., No. 18; 21 years, per year | $2,400 |
| 8th av., w. s., 103.1 ft. n. of 13th st., coal and wood yard; 5 years, per year | 2,100 |

## CITY REAL ESTATE.

**LOTS FOR SALE OR LEASE,**
For Founderies, Manufactories, Chemical Works.
Large blocks of lots, with bulkhead water front, suitable for large founderies or factories; also blocks of lots suitable for dwellings; prices low and terms very easy. Apply to S. B. SCHIEFFELIN, No. 170 William st.

FOR SALE—THE NEW EXTRA-WIDE AND MODERN FIVE-STORY STORE NOS. 198 AND 200 CHURCH ST., NEAR WHITE ST., BUILDING IRON FRONT AND COMPLETELY MODERN; POSSESSION OF LOFTS FEB. 1 NEXT; LOWER PART RENTED TO FEB. 1, 1875. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

FOR SALE—THE FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY store No. 14 John st., 23.4x80x95, to close the estate of the late Thomas C. Morton, by order of the executor. Can be bought at a great bargain.
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

FOR SALE—ON NORTH WASHINGTON SQUARE, a large brick mansion, 28x100x165, stable in rear, put in thorough repair; will be sold on favorable terms. OGDEN & CLARK, Broadway and 17th st.

FOR SALE—THE BANKING-HOUSE ON THE [illegible]

W[illegible]

## CITY REAL ESTATE.

**D. M. SEAMAN,**
AUCTIONEER AND REAL ESTATE BROKER,
(Established 1863.) No. 14 Pine st.
Owners of dwellings, store property, and vacant lots, placing property in my charge for disposal, either at auction or private sale, or for rental, are assured of prompt attention.
AUCTION SALES OF REAL ESTATE AND STOCKS made any days required.

NEW-YORK, January, 1874.
I SHALL CONTINUE MY BUSINESS AS REAL Estate Agent on my own account, making a specialty of taking charge of estates, renting, collecting, paying taxes, &c. My personal attention will be given to all business intrusted to my care. My address will temporarily be the same as hitherto, No. 90 Broadway, New-York. DAVISON BROWN.

FOR SALE TO CLOSE AN ESTATE.—HOUSES and lots, No. 211 Spring st. and No. 152 West 32d st. Address E. STEVENS, Cranberry Station, N. J.

## BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

THIRTY LOTS FOR SALE.—MARGARETTA and Eldert sts., near Bushwick av., Brooklyn; the whole or part. Apply to MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., No. 62 South st.

FOR SALE OR LEASE—STORAGE STORES.—Stores Nos. 5 and 6 Atlantic Dock, fronting East River, adjoining Hamilton Ferry. Apply to S. B. SCHIEFFELIN, No. 170 William st.

## COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

NATIONAL PROPERTY EXCHANGE.—FOR $1 we forward you lists of persons wishing to buy or sell, rent or exchange real or personal property of every description, no kind excepted. Instance: Have you lands or machinery for sale? On receipt of $1 we forward lists of persons wanting such property, and vice versa. We have established a cheap medium of exchange, available by all. Sacrifices are avoided, and a general dissemination of interests is the result. S. B. SOULE, Binghamton, N. Y.

$60 PER MONTH, RENT OR PURCHASE money; forty-three minutes from Liberty st., near depots; fifty trains at stage fares; unequaled travel; desirable Summer or Winter suburban residence and grounds; twelve rooms, gas, bath, lawn, garden, fruit and shade trees; pleasant and healthy location. Apply at West Elizabeth (Central Railroad of New-Jersey) Station, or address OWNER, Box No. 184, Elizabeth, N. J.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, LANDS, and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner Main and Cone sts.

FOR SALE.—STATEN ISLAND—HOTEL AND VILla sites; fifty acres, south side, choice location, having extensive ocean and land views. Apply to S. B. SCHIEFFELIN, No. 170 William st.

## REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
HOUSE AND LOT NO. 241 LEXINGTON AV., AT AUCTION.
Adrian H. Muller & Son will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, Jan. 13, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway:
LEXINGTON AV.—The four-story brown-stone-front house and lot situate on the easterly side of Lexington av., between 34th and 35th sts., and known as No. 241. House about 55 feet deep, and contains modern improvements. Lot 21 by 80 feet.

## STORES, &C., TO LET.

**OFFICES TO LET IN TIMES BUILDING.**
SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING.
Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

TO LEASE—STORES, BASEMENTS, AND SUB-basements of buildings Nos. 520 and 522 Broadway, either together or separate; size 25x100 each; will be put in fine order, and rented favorably to a responsible firm. JOHN F. DOYLE, No. 37 Wall st.

TO LET—FIRST FLOOR AND BASEMENT OF store No. 615 Broadway, just above Houston st. Apply to WILLIAM & JOHN O'BRIEN, No. 58 Wall st.

BROADWAY PROPERTY TO LEASE—SOUTH-west corner of Houston st.; plot 50x100; would be leased for improvement for twenty-one years with renewals. Apply to HORACE S. ELY, No. 22 Pine st.

A STORE AND BASEMENT AND FIRST LOFT in the first-class building, No. 56 Walker st., to let, together or separate. Also, the lofts, No. 90 Chambers st. Address OWNER, Box No. 2,470 Post Office.

TO LET—NOS. 18 AND 20 VESEY ST., FIRST floor, basement, and sub-cellar, 50x100 feet, now occupied by M. A. Happock & Co. Apply to J. & J. W. MEEKS, No. 30 Vesey st., Room No. 6.

## DWELLINGS TO LET.

A SMALL, NEATLY FURNISHED HOUSE —To rent, in 15th st., near 6th av.; very desirable for small family. Rent only $150 per month.
OGDEN & CLARK, Broadway and 17th st.

## PROPOSALS.

**BOARD OF EDUCATION.**
Sealed proposals will be received by the School Trustees of the Eighteenth Ward, at the hall of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until MONDAY, the 12th day of January, 1874, and until 3 o'clock P. M. on said day, for additions to the steam-heating apparatus in Grammar School No. 40, in East 23d st., between 2d and 3d avs.
Specifications may be seen at the office of the Engineer, No. 146 Grand st., third floor.
Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from the successful bidder.
The names of parties offering proposals must be indorsed on the outside of the envelopes containing the proposals.
The Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered.
JOHN F. TROW, FRANCIS H. WEEKS, ANDREW WARNER, JOSEPH K. O'BRIEN, HENRY S. TERBELL, Board of School Trustees, Eighteenth Ward.
Dated New-York, Dec. 26, 1873.

**PROPOSALS FOR SUPPLIES.**
NAVY PAY OFFICE, No. 29 BROADWAY, New-York, Jan. 8, 1874.
Proposals, sealed and indorsed on envelope, "Bid for Supplies advertised," will be received at this office until 12 o'clock, 12th inst., for the following supplies of the best quality, to be delivered, free of expense, at the Navy-yard, New-York, in such quantities and at such times as may be required by the Department, subject to the usual inspection, viz.:
BUREAU OF EQUIPMENT AND RECRUITING.
1,500 tons of Steamer Coal.
The right is reserved to reject any or all bids that may not be deemed advantageous to the Government.
Responsible security required for the prompt and faithful delivery of supplies awarded within the time specified.
Blank forms will be furnished at this office, and bids opened at the hour above named, when parties interested are invited to be present.
GEO. F. CUTTER, Pay Director, United States Navy.

**BOARD OF EDUCATION.**
Sealed proposals will be received by the School Trustees of the Seventh Ward, at the hall of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until MONDAY, Jan. 26, 1874, and until 9:30 o'clock A. M. on said day, for furnishing sliding doors, &c., for Grammar School No. 12.
Specifications may be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 146 Grand st., third floor.
The name of the party offering a proposal must be indorsed on the outside of the envelope containing said proposal.
The Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered.
DAVID HAYS, LAWRENCE G. GOULDING, JOHN H. LOSCHEN, GEORGE G. HALLOCK, JAMES W. McBARRON, Board of School Trustees, Seventh Ward.
Dated New-York, Jan. 8, 1874.

## MUSICAL.

WATERS' ORCHESTRAL ORGANS.—The best yet. Something entirely new. *They are not only* original in design, *but are also* new in their musical construction, *producing* more power, *and at a* lower price, *than anything ever before accomplished in this line. It has all the* superior qualities *of the* concerto organ—"*the* 'soul-stirring imitation *of the* human voice,'" *&c., intensified, or with* greater power, *making it not only an* elegant *and* powerful parlor organ, *but also* admirably adapted *for use in* Churches, Sunday-schools, *and* Lodges. *Send for the new catalogue.* A large discount *to* Ministers, Churches, Sunday-schools, Lodges, *etc.* Agents wanted.
HORACE WATERS & SON, 481 *Broadway, New-York.*

200 PIANOS AND ORGANS, New and Second-hand, *of* First-class Makers, *will be sold at* Lower Prices *for cash, or on* Installments, *or for rent, in* City or Country, during this Financial Crisis *and the* HOLIDAYS, *by* HORACE WATERS & SON, No. 481 Broadway, than ever before offered in New-York. Agents wanted *for the sale of* Waters' Celebrated Pianos, Concerto and Orchestral Organs. Illustrated Catalogues Mailed. Great Inducements to the Trade. A large discount to Ministers, Churches, Sunday-schools, Etc.

BURDETT ORGANS.—THE NE PLUS ULTRA of reed instruments. Unsurpassed in tone. Elegant new cases. When you buy, be sure and get the best. BILLINGS & WHEELOCK, General Agents, No. 14 East 14th st. Cabinet Organs of other manufacture at panic prices, $40 and upward.

LIGHTE & ERNST, SOLE SUCCESSORS TO Lighte, Newton & Bradbury, would respectfully invite attention to their splendid stock of Piano-fortes, which they offer for sale throughout the holidays at greatly reduced prices for cash and on easy monthly payments, at their new warerooms, No. 12 East 14th st.

**A LARGE STOCK OF PIANOS.**
SQUARE AND UPRIGHT, to rent or sell cheap; rent allowed on purchases. Call at M. M. MERRELL'S, No. 8 Union square, (No. 165 4th av.)

WANTED—TO HIRE WITH PRIVILEGE OF PURchase, a second-hand orchestrion or mechanical organ. Address W. A. L., Box No. 152 *Times* Office.

## REMOVALS.

**REMOVAL.**
WM. M. GAWTRY & CO.
have removed to No. 458 Broome st., three doors from Mercer st.

## PRINTING.

100 BUSINESS CARDS SENT TO ANY AD[illegible]

## FINANCIAL.

**REAL ESTATE MORTGAGE BONDS,**
GUARANTEED BY THE
**Equitable Trust Company,**
$1,000,000 CAPITAL!
These Real Estate Mortgage Bonds are commended to the attention of the most CONSERVATIVE INVESTORS.
First—They have the individual liability of the maker.
Second—Each bond is secured by a first mortgage of real estate of not less than double its value.
Third—The prompt payment of both principal and interest of every bond is guaranteed by this company.
The company guaranteeing these bonds receives no deposits, owes no money, and incurs no obligation of any character, except those arising from such guaranty, thereby keeping its whole capital of ONE MILLION DOLLARS unimpaired to meet at all times the prompt payment of both principal and interest of these bonds.
All mortgages securing these bonds are formally approved by the following Executive Board:
R. L. KENNEDY, ADRIAN ISELIN, SAMUEL WILLETS, JAS. A. ROOSEVELT, WM. REMSEN, EUGENE KELLY, CHAS. BUTLER, JOHN D. MAXWELL, HENRY P. HAVEN, GUSTAV H. KISSEL.
These securities bear seven per cent. interest, payable semi-annually, and are offered for sale at par and interest at the office of the Equitable Trust Company No. 76 Cedar st.
JONATHAN EDWARDS, President.

**Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway Co.**
SECOND MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS, COUPON BONDS OF $1,000 EACH. REGISTERED BONDS OF $1,000 AND $5,000 EACH. INTEREST PAYABLE 1ST JUNE AND 1ST DECEMBER. PRINCIPAL DUE IN 1903. PRICE, 92½ AND ACCRUED INTEREST.
For sale on behalf of the company by
**SCOTT, STRONG & CO.,** Bankers, No. 36 Broad st.
The nominal amount of bonds authorized to be issued under this mortgage is twenty-five millions. Of this amount SIX MILLIONS are reserved to extinguish or absorb the unsecured bonds known as the "New Sinking Fund 7s of 1882," and of the balance but ONE MILLION in amount are now offered for sale.

**TO INVESTORS.**
**BUFFALO CITY**
SEVEN PER CENT. WATER BONDS.
**JERSEY**
SEVEN PER CENT. IMPROVEMENT BONDS.
The attention of investors is respectfully called to the above City Bonds—possessing, as they do, all the elements of a first-class security.
For sale cheap by
**DANIEL A. MORAN,** NO. 40 WALL ST.

**LEONARD, SHELDON & CO.,**
LATE LEONARD, SHELDON & FOSTER,
BANKERS, No. 10 WALL STREET, NEW-YORK,
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD. INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.
WM. B. LEONARD. W. C. SHELDON, GEO. R. HOWELL.

**ROBERT WINTHROP & CO.,**
BANKERS AND BROKERS, NO. 18 WALL ST.,
Execute orders for STOCKS, BONDS, and GOLD, allow interest on DEPOSITS, and transact a general Banking and Brokerage business.

**TO BANKS AND BANKERS.**
The great number of frauds committed by raising the amounts of checks and other vouchers of value by removing the original writing and filling in larger sums, has suggested the necessity of some means of preventing such consequences.
THE NATIONAL SAFETY PAPER has been thoroughly tested by eminent chemists and experts, and pronounced A PERFECT SECURITY AGAINST FRAUDULENT ALTERATIONS.
For checks, drafts, notes, exchanges, certificates of deposit, letters of credit, bonds, legal documents, and all written evidences of value, this invention affords a protection that cannot be overestimated.
This paper is manufactured only by CAMPBELL, HALL & CO., Nos. 110 and 112 Nassau st., New-York, and for sale by all leading stationers.

No. 61 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1874.
ON AND AFTER THIS DATE THE BUSINESS of this office will be merged in "THE CORBIN BANKING COMPANY," as per card below. A. CORBIN.

**The Corbin Banking Company**
Has this day been formed for the transaction of a general banking business.
OFFICES: { No. 61 BROADWAY, New-York. No. 11 SEARS BUILDING, Boston.
Austin Corbin, President, J. B. Upham, Vice President, Gilman S. Moulton, Cashier, F. A. Osborn, Treasurer, New-York. Boston.

**HONE, NICHOLAS & CO.,**
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
No. 43 Exchange place, New-York,
Execute orders at both Boards in Stocks, Bonds, and Gold; buy and sell commercial paper; railway loans negotiated, and Agency for out of town corporations solicited; money received on deposit at four per cent., subject to check at sight.
JOHN HONE, JR., H. S. NICHOLAS, H. CHAUVITEAU.

OFFICE OF NEW-YORK, PROVIDENCE AND BOSTON RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 39 WILLIAM ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 6, 1874.
FOR SEVERAL YEARS PAST OUR BOARD have been anxious to abolish the distinction between the "Preferred" and "Common" Stock of this Company, as there were only two shares of Common Stock out, and it was no longer necessary that there should be two classes of Stock.
At the last meeting of the Stockholders held in Providence on the 30th of September, 1873, the following resolution was passed for the purpose of accomplishing this end, viz.:
*Resolved,* That the Board of Directors be and they are hereby authorized to abolish the distinction between Common and Preferred Stock, and to cause the whole to be held as Common Stock in such manner as they may see fit.
And the Board in accordance with the above resolution, have caused a new form of certificate to be prepared, and at their last meeting, held Dec. 30, 1873, passed the following resolution, viz.:
On motion, *Resolved,* That the Board will adopt the certificate presented by the Treasurer for use of the Company after the 10th January proximo, and that a circular be issued and sent to each shareholder, requesting them to send in the certificates now held by them and to receive in lieu thereof the new form.
In accordance with the above, we beg to request you to send at your earliest convenience after 10th January, to Messrs. M. MORGAN'S SONS, Financial Agents, the certificates which you now hold, for exchange into certificates of the new form.
SAMUEL D. BABCOCK, President. HENRY MORGAN, Treasurer.

**FIRE INSURANCE STOCKS WANTED**
By E. S. BAILEY, No. 65 Wall st.

OFFICE OF THE METROPOLITAN GAS-LIGHT COMPANY, BROADWAY, CORNER OF 46TH ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 19, 1873.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Metropolitan Gas-light Company for the election of Directors to serve for the ensuing year, will be held at the Company's office, corner of Broadway and 46th st., on MONDAY, Jan. 12, 1874. Polls open from 12 M. to 3 P. M.
The transfer-books of the Company will be closed on the evening of Saturday, Dec. 27, 1873, and reopened Tuesday morning, Jan. 13, 1874.
O. F. ZOLLIKOFFER, Secretary.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 12, 1873.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this bank and inspectors of election for the ensuing year, will be held at their banking-house TUESDAY, the 13th day of January, 1874. The polls will be open from 12 M. to 1 P. M. ANTHONY LANE, Cashier.

MERCHANTS' NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 15, 1873.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this bank, for the election of eleven Directors to serve the ensuing year, will be held at the banking-house, TUESDAY, Jan. 13, 1874. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.
By order of the Board. C. V. BANTA, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE EAGLE FIRE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1873.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company, and for inspectors, will be held at the Company's Office, No. 71 Wall st., on TUESDAY, the 13th January, 1874, commencing at 12 o'clock, and closing at 1 o'clock P. M. A. J. CLINTON, Secretary.

THE UNDERSIGNED BEGS TO INFORM his numerous friends that he has reopened his Brokerage Business.
MERCANTILE PAPER A SPECIALTY, at No. 26 Pine st., (temporary office.) M. PUTZEL.

THE CENTRAL NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 11, 1873.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this bank will be held at the banking-house on TUESDAY, Jan. 13, 1874. Polls will be open from 12 o'clock M., to 1 o'clock P. M. C. F. COLES, Cashier.

NATIONAL BROADWAY BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 27, 1873.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this bank, and for inspectors of the next ensuing election, will be held at the banking-house on TUESDAY, the 13th day of January proximo, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M. J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

THE SECOND NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, 5TH AV., CORNER 23D ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 3, 1874.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF DIRECTORS OF this bank will be held at the bank, on TUESDAY, Jan. 13, 1874. Polls open from 9 to 10 A. M. O. D. ROBERTS, Cashier.

GROCERS' BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1874.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTors of this bank will be held at the banking-house, on TUESDAY, Jan. 13, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M. R. K. WATSON, Cashier.

THE GERMAN-AMERICAN BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 26, 1873.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE SHAREholders of this bank for election of directors, &c., will be held at the banking-house, on [illegible] By order of the board. [illegible], Cashier.

## FINANCIAL.

**CITY OF ROCHESTER**
7 Per Cent.
WATER LOAN BONDS.
CIRCULARS ON APPLICATION.
**ROBINSON, CHASE & CO.**
BANKERS, NO. 18 BROAD ST.

**ROBINSON, CHASE & CO.,**
BANKERS,
NO. 18 BROAD ST., NEW-YORK,
Transact a general banking business in all its details, allowing interest upon deposits to BANKS, SAVINGS INSTITUTIONS, PRIVATE BANKERS, AND INDIVIDUALS.
Particular attention paid to the investment of ESTATE AND TRUST FUNDS, AND INFORMATION REGARDING THE SAME FURNISHED UPON APPLICATION.
Buy and sell upon commission GOLD, UNITED STATES STOCKS, and all securities dealt in at the N. Y. Stock Exchange.
First-class Municipal and Railroad loans negotiated.
EUGENE N. ROBINSON, THOMAS B. ATKINS, GEORGE H. CHASE, WILLIAM T. MORRIS.

**VERMILYE & CO.**
**BANKERS,**
16 and 18 Nassau st., New-York.
DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES. FIRST-CLASS RAILROAD AND MUNICIPAL BONDS ALWAYS ON HAND FOR INVESTMENT. BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.
WASH'N R. VERMILYE, DONALD MACKAY, JAS. A. TROWBRIDGE, LATHAM A. FISH.

**Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway Co.**
SINKING FUND BONDS OF 1882.
Interest April and October.
We offer a limited amount at 87 1-2 flat. As interest is accrued from Oct. 1, the present cost of the bond is but 85¾, netting the investor over 9¼ per cent. per annum. $6,000,000 of the new second mortgage bonds are reserved by the Company to exchange for or pay this issue at its maturity.
**ROBINSON, CHASE & CO.**
BANKERS, NO. 18 BROAD ST.

**For Sale.**
**Strictly First Class**
**7, 8, AND 10 PER CENT.**
**CITY AND COUNTY BONDS.**
**RAILROAD BONDS.**
CITY RAILROAD STOCKS.
And other choice Stocks and Bonds, paying 10 to 20 per cent., at low rates, by
**Albert H. Nicolay & Co.,** No. 43 Pine st., New-York.
N. B.—Investment securities our specialty 22 years.

**WOOD & DAVIS,**
BANKERS,
*No. 31 Pine St., New-York,*
Receive the accounts of banks and bankers, merchants, and corporations.
execute orders for United States and municipal stocks, railroad bonds, and investment securities for estate and trust funds.
C. D. WOOD SAM'L D. DAVIS.

CONN. VALLEY R. R. FIRST MTGE.
7 PER CENT. BONDS
(free of taxes)
FOR SALE BY
ALLEN, STEPHENS & CO.,
Bankers, No. 25 Pine st.

NATIONAL PARK BANK OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 18, 1873.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS will take place at the Banking-house on TUESDAY, 13th day of January, 1874.
Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M. JAMES L. WORTH, Cashier.

**BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,**
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

**INSURANCE SCRIP.**
ATLANTIC MUTUAL MARINE INSURANCE SCRIP wanted by WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine st.

OFFICE OF THE CONSOLIDATION COAL COMPANY OF MARYLAND, No. 71 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1874.
THIS COMPANY WILL PURCHASE, FOR its Sinking Fund, its mortgage bonds to the amount of $27,390—twenty-seven thousand three hundred and ninety dollars, in cash, and invites proposals for the surrender of any of said bonds to that extent.
Bids should be addressed to the "Committee on Sinking Fund," at this office, on or before the 12th of January, instant, at 12 o'clock, M., when the same will be opened, and the amount awarded to the most favorable bidders for the Company. H. C. HICKS, Treasurer.

UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, No. 73 BROADWAY, CORNER OF RECTOR ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 7, 1874.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF TRUSTEES OF this company and Inspectors of Election for the ensuing year will be held at the office of the company, on TUESDAY, the 20th day of January, 1874, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
The transfer-books of the company will be closed on the evening of SATURDAY, the 17th of January, and reopened on WEDNESDAY, the 21st of January.
JAMES H. OGILVIE, Secretary.

CORN EXCHANGE BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 6, 1874.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE SHAREholders of this bank will be held at the banking-house, No. 13 William st., on TUESDAY, Jan. 20, 1874.
By order. WM. A. NASH, Cashier.

PACIFIC BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 30, 1873.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this bank will be held at their banking-house on TUESDAY, the 13th day of January next, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 o'clock P. M. R. BUCK, Cashier.

NINTH NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 12, 1873.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF DIRECTORS OF this bank will be held at the banking-room, No. 407 Broadway, on TUESDAY, Jan. 13, 1874, between the hours of 12 M. and 2 P. M. H. H. NAZRO, Cashier.

THE BANK OF NEW-YORK, NATIONAL BANKING ASSOCIATION, NEW-YORK, Dec. 13, 1873.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this bank will be held at the banking-room on TUESDAY, Jan. 13, 1874. Polls open from 12 to 1 o'clock P. M. W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

THE MARKET NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 23, 1873.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this bank will be held at the banking-house on TUESDAY, Jan. 13, 1874, from 12 M. to 1 P. M. A. GILBERT, Cashier.

THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 10, 1873.
ELECTION.—AN ELECTION OF DIRECTORS WILL be held at the office of this bank, on TUESDAY, Jan. 13, 1874, from 12 M. to 1 P. M. E. WILLSON, Cashier.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE AMERICAN Metaline Company, and the Foreign Metaline Company will be held at the offices of Hilton, Campbell & Bell, No. 257 Broadway, New-York, on TUESDAY, Jan. 20, at 3 P. M. JOSEPH BELL, Secretary.

WEST SIDE BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1874.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS OF this bank will be held at the banking-room, corner 8th av. and 34th st., on TUESDAY, Jan. 13, between the hours of 10 and 11 A. M. JOHN W. B. DOBLER.

BROADWAY INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 158 BROADWAY, Jan. 9, 1874.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS OF this Company will be held at their office on TUESDAY, Jan. 20, 1874, from 12 M. to 1 P. M. JOHN WRAY, Secretary.

BOWERY NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 6, 1874.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this bank will be held at the banking-house on TUESDAY, Jan. 20, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M. R. HAMILTON, Cashier.

THE HOLDERS OF AMERICAN EXPRESS Certificates, and those who have surrendered the same, are requested to attend with TAUSSIG, FISHER & [illegible] No. 32 Broad st.

## FINANCIAL.

**Houston & Texas Central Railroad**
FIRST MORTGAGE
LAND GRANT SINKING FUND
**7 Per Cent. Gold Bonds.**
THE ROAD IS ENTIRELY COMPLETED, with full connections North and East, and its net earnings three times the interest on these bonds. In addition to thirty town sites of great value, the company owns 5,500,000 ACRES OF EXCELLENT LAND, well located, the sale of which, in addition to an annual sinking fund of two per cent. of the amount of bonds, is specially devoted to the purpose of paying said bonds.
JOHN J. CISCO & SON, No. 59 Wall St.

**Allen, Stephens & Co.**
BANKERS, (Domestic,)
No. 25 Pine st., New-York.
DO NO STOCK BUSINESS.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1874.
ANNUAL REPORT OF THE ROUGH DIAMOND SILVER MINING COMPANY.—The amount of capital of this company is $1,000,000. Stock for the full amount of said capital was issued in payment of the mining property situated at Austin, Nev., necessary for the business of said company, as full paid stock, and not liable to any further calls or assessment. There are no existing debts against the company.
JOHN A. MONSELL, President, WM. H. ALVORD, Secretary, DANIEL S. ARNOLD, JOHN A. REED, } Trustees.
State of New-York, City and County of New-York, ss.: William H. Alvord, of said City, who being by me duly sworn, deposes and says that the foregoing report is true of his own knowledge, except as to the matters therein stated on information and belief, and as to those matters he believes them to be true.
Sworn to before me this 10th day of January, 1874.
ROBERT A. MORRISON, Notary Public, New-York City.

**DES MOINES VALLEY RAILROAD.**
An adjourned meeting of the Land Grant bondholders, (Northern Section,) will be held at the office of CHARLES E. WHITEHEAD, No. 61 Wall st., New-York, on TUESDAY, at 3 P. M., for the purpose of reorganizing.

OFFICE OF RELIEF FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 149 BROADWAY.
The annual elections for Directors of this Company will be held at the office of the Company on TUESDAY, the 13th inst., between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock noon. W. E. CRARY, Secretary.

DRY GOODS BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1873.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this bank will be held at the banking-rooms, No. 347 Broadway, on TUESDAY, Jan. 13, 1874, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M. CHARLES E. BOGERT, Cashier.

$50,000 TO LOAN ON BOND AND mortgage for three years, in sums to suit, on private dwellings, or first-class store property, or good lots. LEWIS M. NORWOOD, No. 9 Murray st.

## DIVIDENDS.

THIRTIETH DIVIDEND.
OFFICE OF THE
**COLUMBIA**
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 161 BROADWAY.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY declared a semi-annual Dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT. on the capital stock, payable on the 15th inst.
JNO. B. ARTHUR, Secretary.

**44TH DIVIDEND**
**CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE CO.,**
OFFICE, NO. 156 BROADWAY.
A Semi-annual Dividend of SEVEN (7) PER CENT. has been declared, payable on demand.
JOHN BARRY, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 5, 1874.

OFFICE OF THE IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 192 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, 6th January, 1874.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., and also an Extra Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., to cover the passing of the regular dividend of January, 1873, both payable on demand.
DANIEL A. SMITH, Secretary.

**LORILLARD INSURANCE COMPANY,**
No. 152 Broadway.

| | |
|---|---|
| CASH CAPITAL | $300,000 |
| CASH ASSETS, Jan. 1, 1874 | 422,180 |

NO UNPAID LOSSES.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of FIVE PER CENT., payable on demand.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1874.
CARLISLE NORWOOD, President. ZOPHAR MILLS, Vice President. JOHN C. MILLS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY, Nos. 59 AND 61 WALL ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 11, 1873.
SIXTY-SECOND DIVIDEND.
The Board of Directors have this day declared the usual quarterly dividend of THREE (3) PER CENT. for the three months ending the 31st inst., payable to stockholders or their legal representatives on and after the 15th day of January next.
Transfer books will be closed on the afternoon of the 5th and reopened on the morning of the 17th day of January. JOHN KEELER, Secretary.

**HOPE INSURANCE COMPANY,**
OFFICE NO. 214 BROADWAY.
A Dividend of Five per Cent. is payable on and after Jan. 12, 1874.
LOUIS P. BAYARD, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE
**HAMILTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,**
NO. 11 WALL ST.

| | |
|---|---|
| CAPITAL | $150,000 00 |
| SURPLUS | 155,269 68 |
| ASSETS | 305,269 68 |

NEW-YORK, Dec. 10, 1873.
The Board of Directors have this day declared the usual semi-annual dividend of Five per Cent., also an extra dividend of Five per Cent., payable on and after Jan. 2, 1874. The transfer-books will be closed from Dec. 20, 1873, to Jan. 2, 1874, inclusive.
By order of the Board of Directors, D. D. LEEDS, Secretary.

OFFICE PACIFIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 470 BROADWAY, Jan. 5, 1874.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Ten (10) per Cent., payable on demand.
WM. A. BUTLER, Secretary.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY, PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 17, 1873.
DIVIDEND NOTICE.
The transfer-books of this Company will be closed on the 31st inst., and reopen on Tuesday, Jan. 13, 1874.
A Dividend of Five per Cent. has been declared on the Preferred and Common Stock, clear of all taxes, payable in cash, on and after the 26th of January next, to the holders thereof as they stand registered on the books of the Company, at the close of business on the 31st of December. All payable at this office.
Blank orders for dividend can be obtained at this office. S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

TO HOLDERS OF OHIO STATE STOCKS.—Notice is hereby given that the interest due on the 1st day of January, 1874, on the Funded Debt of the State of Ohio will be paid at the AMERICAN EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK from the 1st to the 16th prox., and thereafter at our office in this city.
The transfer books will be closed on the 15th inst., and remain closed until the 16th prox.
COLUMBUS, Ohio, Dec. 13, 1873.
JAMES WILLIAMS, Auditor of State, A. T. WIKOFF, Secretary of State, F. B. POND, Attorney General, Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of State of Ohio.

KNICKERBOCKER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, (Established 1787,) OFFICE, No. 64 WALL ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1874.
AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTors, held this day, the usual Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent. was declared; also, an Extra Dividend of Five per Cent., both payable on and after Jan. 15, 1874.
The transfer-books will be closed from this date until the 15th inst. JOSEPH L. TOWNSEND, Secretary.

**ATLANTIC INSURANCE COMPANY.**
Offices { No. 180 ATLANTIC ST., BROOKLYN. No. 178 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.
BROOKLYN, Jan. 9, 1874.
The Directors of this company have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., payable on demand. W. D. CORNELL, Secretary.

LONG ISLAND INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 120 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 9, 1874.
A DIVIDEND OF SEVEN PER CENT. is now payable.
WM. W. HENSHAW, Secretary.

NATIONAL BROADWAY BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 30, 1873.
FORTY-EIGHTH DIVIDEND.
A semi-annual dividend of Three Dollars per share will be paid on and after the 2d of January ensuing.
J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

## DIVIDENDS.

FORTY-THIRD DIVIDEND.
**HANOVER**
**Fire Insurance Company.**
A Semi-Annual Dividend of FIVE PER CENT. is payable on and after Jan. 1.
I. REMSEN LANE, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1874.

OFFICE OF HOFFMAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 130 BROADWAY.
M. F. HODGES, President. SAMUEL M. CRAFT, Vice President. OLIVER A. DRAKE, Secretary.

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|---|---|
| CAPITAL | $200,000 |
| SURPLUS | 132,101 |
| TOTAL ASSETS | $332,101 |

NEW-YORK, Jan. 6, 1874.
A Dividend of Five per Cent. is this day declared payable on demand. OLIVER A. DRAKE, Secretary.

40TH DIVIDEND.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1874.
The MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY has this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of TEN (10) PER CENT., payable on demand at their office, No. 48 Wall st.
JOHN M. TOMPKINS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF WEST WISCONSIN RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 74 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK CITY, Dec. 24, 1873.
THE JANUARY COUPONS OF THE WEST Wisconsin Railway Company will be paid in gold on and after the 1st of January next at this office; for the convenience of holders of coupons in Boston and vicinity, at Messrs. Tower, Giddings & Co., of that city; in Baltimore, at Farmers' and Merchants' Bank, and in Europe at London and County Bank, London, England.
F. E. TROWBRIDGE, Treasurer.

THIRTY-SECOND DIVIDEND.
OFFICE OF RELIEF FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 149 BROADWAY. NEW-YORK, Jan. 7, 1874.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY DECLARED A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. PAYABLE ON DEMAND.
JAN. 8, 1874. W. E. CRARY, Secretary.

OFFICE CITIZENS' INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 156 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 7, 1874.
FIFTIETH DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF Three and a half per Cent. on the capital stock and reserved fund, and a Dividend of Five per Cent. on the capital stock, are payable on demand.
E. A. WALTON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 166 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1874.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., payable on and after Jan. 5, 1874.
C. W. PARMELEE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK EQUITABLE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 58 WALL ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 7, 1874.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Ten per Cent., payable on and after the 10th inst.
JOHN MILLER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE IRVING INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 157 Broadway, NEW-YORK, 31st December, 1873.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a dividend of seven (7) per cent., payable on demand.
JAMES M. WILSON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CONSOLIDATION COAL COMPANY OF MARYLAND, No. 71 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 27, 1873.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS COMpany have this day declared a dividend of Four per Cent. on the capital stock, payable on and after Jan. 20, 1874.
The transfer-books will be closed after the 10th, until the 21st of January. H. C. HICKS, Treasurer.

FRANKLIN SAVINGS BANK, 42D ST. AND 8TH AV., NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1873.
DIVIDEND NOTICE.—AN INTEREST DIVIDEND at the rate of SIX Per Cent. per annum will be paid to depositors entitled thereto, on and after Jan. 20, 1874. JAMES F. CHAMBERLAIN, President.

OFFICE OF THE FIREMEN'S FUND INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 167 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1874.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT., payable on demand. W. R. WADSWORTH, Secretary.

RIDGEWOOD INSURANCE COMPANY OF BROOKLYN, Jan. 8, 1874.
DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. is payable on demand at the New-York office of this Company, No. 184 Broadway. WM. A. SCOTT, Sec.

FARMERS' BANK OF KENTUCKY — DIVIDEND.—The Farmers' Bank of Kentucky has declared a semi-annual dividend of (4) FOUR PER CENT., free from Government tax, payable to the New-York stockholders, at the Bank of America, on demand.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 10, 1874.

BANK OF KENTUCKY — DIVIDEND. — THE Bank of Kentucky has declared a semi-annual dividend of (5) FIVE PER CENT., free from Government tax, payable to the New-York stockholders, on demand, at the Bank of America.

## SAVINGS BANKS.

**TRADES' SAVINGS BANK,**
WEST 23D ST.,
Near 8th av.,
Have declared their usual Dividend
SEVEN (7) PER CENT.,
Payable Jan. 20.
The business of this Bank increased more than one-half; in safety equal to the best institutions. Money deposited or drawn at any time. INTEREST FROM DATE OF DEPOSIT, thus saving accounts opened or transferred to this Bank from loss of interest. Deposits before Jan. 20 draw interest from Jan. 1.
Accounts opened of any amount and drawn against by check when desired.
C. B. LeBARON, President. I. M. FREESE, Secretary.

**EAST RIVER**
SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
No. 3 CHAMBERS ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 15, 1873.
FIFTY-FIRST SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.—Interest at the rate of SEVEN (7) PER CENT. per annum has been declared, and will be paid on and after the 10th day of January next on all sums which have remained on deposit for three or six months previous to the 1st day of January, 1874.
Interest not called for will be credited and draw interest as an original deposit.
Bank open daily from 10 to 3, and on THURSDAY from 10 to 7. WM. H. SLOCUM, President. CHAS. A. WHITNEY, Secretary.

**METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK,**
NOS. 1 AND 3 3D AV.,
*Opposite Cooper Institute.*
INTEREST at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum on all sums entitled thereto will be paid to depositors on and after Jan. 21, or, if not withdrawn, will be added to the account, and will draw interest from Jan. 1.
DEPOSITS made now draw interest from Jan. 1.
*By order of Board of Trustees.*
ISAAC T. SMITH, President.
PHILIP W. ENGS, A. F. OCKERSHAUSEN, } Vice Presidents.
T. W. LILLIE, Secretary.

**IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION**
NO. 96 WARREN ST., NEW-YORK.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on all sums.
DEPOSITS made now draw interest from Jan. 1.
Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

**MUTUAL BENEFIT SAVINGS BANK,**
Sun Building, No. 166 Nassau st., New-York.
DIVIDEND.—A Semi-annual Dividend at the rate of SIX PER CENT. PER ANNUM on all sums of $5 and upward, which have been on deposit for one or more months next previous to Jan. 1, will be paid on and after Jan. 21, 1874.
INTEREST not called for will remain as principal, and draw interest from Jan. 1.
BANK OPEN daily from 10 to 3; also MONDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS from 4:30 to 6:30 o'clock. Interest commences on the first of every month following the deposit. CHARLES K. GRAHAM, President. G. H. BENEDICT, Secretary.

**Broadway Savings Institution,**
No. 237 BROADWAY, entrance on Park place.
Interest on deposits entitled thereto, for the six months ending Dec. 31, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. PER ANNUM, on all sums of $5 and upward, will be paid on and after Monday, Jan. 19, 1874.
FRANCIS P. SCHOALS, President.
WADE B. WORRALL, Sec. PETER CUMMING, Actuary.

**CLAIRMONT SAVINGS BANK,**
Corner Park place and Greenwich st.
Deposits from 10 cents to $10,000 received. The Trustees have declared a dividend at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum on all sums entitled thereto, payable Jan. 19, 1874.
Money deposited on or before that date will draw interest from Jan. 1.
DAVID E. SWAN, Secretary. S. BROADWELL, President.

GREENWICH SAVINGS BANK.—JANUARY interest for 1874.—The Board of Trustees have ordered interest to be paid to depositors on and after MONDAY, the 19th of January, 1874, at the rate of Seven per Cent. per annum on all sums of $500 and under, and all sums over $500 at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum, entitled thereto. Interest not called for will be added as principal. Money deposited on or before the 10th of January will draw interest from 1st. Bank open daily from 10 to 2 P. M., and on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays from 5 to 7 P. M.
B. F. WHEELWRIGHT, President.
JAMES BRYCE, J. HARSEN RHOADES, } Secretaries.
C. GILBERT, Treasurer.

THE TRUSTEES OF THE SEAMEN'S BANK FOR SAVINGS, Nos. 74 and 76 Wall st., have ordered that interest be paid to depositors entitled thereto, for the six months ending 31st ult., as follows:
On sums of $500 and under, at the rate of six per cent. per annum, and
On sums exceeding $500, at the rate of five per cent. per annum. Also, an extra interest of the same amount, payable on and after MONDAY, 19th inst.
WM. H. MACY, President.
JOHN H. BOYNTON, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1874.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, 8TH AV., COR. 14th st.—Six per Cent. interest, commencing the first of each month. Money deposited on or before Jan. 20, will draw interest from Jan. 1.
Assets, $3,048,135 64; surplus, $261,929 14.
RICHARD H. BULL, President.
C. W. [illegible], Secretary.

## SAVINGS BANKS.

CHARTERED BY THE UNITED STATES.
THE FREEDMAN'S SAVINGS AND TRUST COMPANY, A NATIONAL SAVINGS BANK, No. 185 Bleecker st., New-York.
INTEREST commences first of each month, or at date of deposit, if desired.
SIX PER CENT. compound interest certificates issued.
Interest paid by check if desired, to depositors residing out of the City.
Especial advantages afforded to Executors, Guardians, Trustees, and others having in charge Trust Funds.
The following persons are among the
TRUSTEES:
Washington, D. C.
Hon. FRED. DOUGLASS.
L. E. TUTTLE, Assistant Treasurer of United States.
E. B. FRENCH, Second Auditor, United States Treasury.
J. H. ELA, Fifth Auditor, United States Treasury.
ZALMON RICHARDS, Auditor District of Columbia.
Hon. WM. CLAFLIN, Ex-Governor of Massachusetts.
BANK HOURS—Daily from 9 A. M. to 4 M., and on MONDAY and SATURDAY NIGHTS, from 5 to 8 P. M.
J. W. ALVORD, President.
G. W. STICKNEY, Actuary.
A. M. SPERRY, General Inspector.
SAM L. HARRIS, Manager.
*Send for circular.* JOHN J. ZUILLE, Cashier.
N. B.—The usual semi-annual dividend, at the rate of 6 per Cent. per annum, on all sums entitled thereto, will be payable on and after Jan. 22, and if not withdrawn will be compounded.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.
1874—JANUARY INTEREST.
The twenty-seventh semi-annual interest, at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum on all sums of $5 and upward, which have been on deposit for one or more months next previous to Jan. 1, will be credited and paid on and after Wednesday, Jan. 21.
All interest not called for will remain as principal, and draw interest accordingly, and will be entered on the depositors' books any time when presented after the 21st of January.
The bank is open every day for the reception and payment of money from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Mondays and Saturdays from 10 A. M. to 7 P. M.
Deposits made on or before Jan. 20 will draw interest from the 1st of January.
Bank-books in German, French, and English.
Bank No. 58 Bowery, south-west corner of Canal st.
E. A. QUINTARD, President.
SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, Secretary.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK, CHATHAM SQUARE AND NEW-BOWERY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 13, 1873.
DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THE TRUSTEES HAVE ordered that an interest dividend at the rate of SIX per Cent. per annum be paid to all depositors entitled thereto on and after Monday, Jan. 19, 1874. Interest not drawn will be added to principal.
HARRISON HALL, President.
J. P. COOPER, Secretary. C. D. BAILEY, Treasurer.
*All money deposited on or before Jan. 20 will draw interest as from Jan. 1.*

GERMAN UP-TOWN SAVINGS BANK, Nos. 906 and 908 3d av., corner 55th st.
MONEY DEPOSITED until Jan. 20 will draw interest from the 1ST OF JANUARY, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. PER ANNUM on all sums from $1 to $5,000.
Bank opens daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, and SATURDAYS also, from 6 to 8 in the evening.

PEOPLE'S SAVINGS BANK. 3D AV., CORNER 23D ST.
THE USUAL SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum on all sums entitled thereto, on the first day of January, 1874, will be paid on and after Jan. 20.
All money deposited on or before Jan. 20, will draw interest from Jan. 1.
FREDERICK OLMSTEAD, President.
CHARLES T. RODGERS, Secretary.

EQUITABLE SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 170 6TH AV., CORNER 12TH ST.
INTEREST BEGINS THE FIRST OF EVERY MONTH. Deposits made on or before Jan. 20 will draw interest from Jan. 1. BANK OPEN EVERY DAY FROM 9 A. M. TO 8 P. M.
JOHN P. WHITE, President.
FLOYD CLARKSON, Secretary.

## NEW PUBLICATIONS.

NEW BOOKS
JUST PUBLISHED BY
J. B. LIPPINCOTT & CO., PHILADELPHIA.

EUROPE VIEWED THROUGH AMERICAN SPECTACLES. By C. C. FULTON, editor of the *Baltimore American*. 8vo, fine cloth, $1 75; paper, $1 25.
"One of the most attractive records of travel that has appeared in a long time. It is written in an easy, gossipy style, which cannot fail to please, while imparting much interesting and valuable information."

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Treats of the Sources and Organization of Early Teutonic Institutions; of Feudalism; of the Development of the English Constitution; of the Constituents of Central Authority, and of Centralized Government. Forming a complete Handbook of the Bases and Structure of the Institutions of English Civilization.

MY NOVEL.
LORD LYTTON EDITION.
Being the third work of a new edition of Bulwer's Novels. 2 vols., 12mo. Handsomely printed, and bound in fine cloth, with black and gold ornamentation, With Frontispiece. $1 50 per vol.
"Kenelm Chillingly" and "The Caxtons" are also ready, uniform with the above.

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HISTORY OF THE CONQUEST OF MEXICO. By W. H. PRESCOTT. Entirely new edition, with the author's latest corrections and additions. Edited by J. Foster Kirk. Forming the second work of the new edition of Prescott's Works. 3 vols., 12mo, per vol., extra cloth, $2 25; sheep, $2 75; half calf, gilt, $4 50.

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Where and How We Went, and What We Saw during a Seventeen Months' Tour. By ELIZABETH PEAKE. Profusely and handsomely illustrated. Crown 8vo, extra cloth, $3 50.
This is a superb book. The illustrations are excellent in every respect, and the reading matter quite above the average of books of travel.—*Chicago Journal.*

THWARTED;
Or, Duck's Eggs in a Hen's Nest. A Story. By FLORENCE MONTGOMERY, author of "Thrown Together," "Misunderstood," &c. 12mo, extra cloth, $1 25.
The author of "Thwarted" has a peculiar genius in telling the story of a child that assures interest in her readers.—*Boston Post.*

IN SEARCH OF THE CASTAWAYS.
A Romantic Narrative of the loss of Capt. Grant, of the Brig Britannia, and of the Adventures of His Children and Friends in His Discovery and Rescue. By JULES VERNE, author of "Twenty Thousand Leagues Under the Sea," &c., &c. Illustrated with One Hundred and Seventy-two Engravings. 8vo, extra cloth, $3 50; extra cloth, full gilt, $4.
What few shortcomings the story has are swallowed up and lost in a world of merits.—*Nation.*

LADY BELL.
A Story of the Last Century. By SARAH TYTLER, author of "Citoyenne Jacqueline," &c. Illustrated. 12mo, extra cloth, $1 75.
The author now tempts the public again with "Lady Bell," a decidedly attractive story of English life.—*New-York Home Journal.*

WONTUS;
Or, The Corps of Observation. By Col. WILLIAM M. RUNKEL. Illustrated. 12mo, fine cloth, $1 75.
This is a story of the "late unpleasantness," abounding in rich anecdote and humorous colloquies, with considerable of historical facts worked up in the narrative. It is something in the style of the "Pickwick Papers."—*Baltimore American.*

*,* For sale by all book-sellers, or will be sent, by mail, on receipt of price, by
J. B. LIPPINCOTT & CO.,
Publishers, Book-sellers, and Importers,
Nos. 715 and 717 Market st., Philadelphia,
and No. 25 Bond st., New-York City.

"ALL WELL."—THOSE WHO READ THE SCIENCE OF HEALTH, $2 a year; PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL, $3. Both only $4 50. Address S. R. WELLS, No. 389 Broadway, New-York.

## BUSINESS CHANCES.

**CAPITAL PROCURED**
For merchants, manufacturers, and others. Mining interests negotiated. Persons with capital seeking business advised of approved opportunities. References: Hunter, Walton & Co., Produce Commission, No. 164 Chambers st.; Nathaniel Fisher, Esq., boots and shoes, No. 31 Warren st., &c. GRIGGS, CARLETON & CO., Financial and Business Agents, No. 98 Broadway.

A.—THE OLD ORIGINAL JACOBS, BEING about retiring, are desirous of disposing of their old-established and well-known Jewelry and Musical Instrument business. The stock, fixtures, good-will, &c., can be purchased at a great bargain. Apply at the old Stand, No. 118 Chatham st.

$25,000.—A GENTLEMAN WITH BUSiness experience, and an accountant, would like a position of trust and responsibility where his services and capital could be employed. Address K., Box No. 127 *Times* Office.

A YOUNG MAN WHO HAS HAD CHARGE OF large business in this City, acting as book-keeper, cashier, and holding power of attorney, is open for engagement. Address ORION, Box No. 140 *Times* Office.

A CIGAR STORE FOR SALE.—THE OLD Stand—No. 90 Bleecker st.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

FOR SALE—PEW NO. 63, MIDDLE AISLE, IN [illegible] church, corner of 19th st. and 5th av. [illegible] at No. 120 Water st.; office on first floor.

WANTED—DESK-ROOM AND USE OF LIBRARY in a law office, by a member of the Bar. Address [illegible]

# SHIPPING.

## CUNARD LINE.

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line will henceforth take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston crossing meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 42.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM SHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

| FROM NEW-YORK. | FROM BOSTON. |
|---|---|
| Calabria, Wed'day, Jan. 7 | Olympus, Saturday, Jan. 17 |
| Algeria, Wed'day, Jan. 14 | Marathon, Sat'day, Jan. 24 |
| *Russia, Wed'n'day, Jan. 21 | Parthia, Saturday, Jan. 31 |
| Java, Wednesday, Jan. 28 | Atlas, Saturday, Feb. 7 |
| Abyssinia, Wed'y, Feb. 4 | Hecla, Saturday, Feb. 14 |

And every following WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY from New-York. Steamers marked thus * do not carry steerage passengers. Cabin, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Tickets to Paris, $15, gold, additional. Return tickets on favorable terms. Steerage, $30, currency. Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates. Through bills of lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp, and other ports in the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports. For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's office, No. 4 Bowling green. For steerage passage at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building.

CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

## WHITE STAR LINE,

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.

NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS.

Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.

REPUBLIC.....SATURDAY, Jan. 17, at 3 P. M.
ADRIATIC.....SATURDAY, Jan. 24, at 10 A. M.
CELTIC.....SATURDAY, Jan. 31, at 3 P. M.
BALTIC.....SATURDAY, Feb. 7, 3 P. M.

From White Star Dock, Pavonia Ferry, Jersey City.

Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivaled, combining

SAFETY, SPEED, AND COMFORT.

Saloon, State-rooms, Smoking-room and Bath-rooms in MIDSHIP section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.

Rates—Saloon, $80, gold; return tickets, $140, gold; steerage, $30, currency. Those wishing to send for friends from the old country can now obtain steerage prepaid certificates, $32, currency.

Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, to Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c.

Drafts from £1 upward.

For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York.

R. J. CORTIS, Agent.

## INMAN LINE FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

CITY OF BROOKLYN.....Saturday, Jan. 17, 2 P. M.
CITY OF BERLIN.....Saturday, Jan. 24, 10 A. M.
CITY OF MONTREAL.....Saturday, Jan. 31, 2 P. M.
CITY OF CHESTER.....Saturday, Feb. 7, 9 A. M.
CITY OF NEW-YORK.....Saturday, Feb. 14, 2 P. M.
CITY OF ANTWERP.....Saturday, Feb. 21, 9 A. M.

and each succeeding SATURDAY and THURSDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

CABIN, $70, $80, and $90, gold, according to accommodation. Round trip tickets at low rates.

STEERAGE, to Liverpool, Queenstown, Glasgow, Londonderry, London, Bristol or Cardiff, $30. Prepaid certificates, $32, currency.

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Sweden, Norway, Denmark, and Paris, at reduced rates.

Drafts issued at lowest rates.

For Cabin Passage and general business apply at the Company's office, No. 15 Broadway.

For Steerage Passage, at No. 33 Broadway, or Pier No. 45 North River.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

Or to

O'DONNELL & FAULK, No. 402 Chestnut st., Philadelphia.

M. S. CREAGH, No. 102 State st., Boston.

T. C. BROWN, No. 32 South Clark st., corner Lake st., Chicago.

WM. INMAN, Liverpool, and No. 9 Rue Scribe, Paris.

## GREAT WESTERN STEAM-SHIP LINE.

NEW-YORK TO BRISTOL, ENG., DIRECT.

Taking goods and passengers for London, Cardiff, Newport, Gloucester, and all ports in Bristol Channel.

The steamers of this line will sail from Pier No. 18, East River, as follows:

ARRAGON, Wyeneth.....Wednesday, Feb. 4
GREAT WESTERN, Stanpek.....Saturday, Feb. 21
CORNWALL, Gibson, to follow.

Cabin passage, $70 currency; intermediate, $45 currency; steerage, $30 currency. Parties wishing to send for their friends can obtain prepaid certificates. Drafts for £1 and upward. For freight or passage apply to

E. E. MORGAN'S SONS,
No. 70 South st., New-York.

## NATIONAL LINE.

NOTICE.—This Company takes the risk of insurance (up to $500,000 in gold) on each of its steamers, thus giving passengers the best possible guarantee for safety and avoidance of danger at sea.

The most southerly route has *always* been adopted by this company to avoid ice and headlands.

From Pier Nos. 44 and 47 North River.

TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Canada, Tues., Jan. 13, 12 M. | Greece, Sat., Jan. 24, 10 A. M.
Egypt, Sat., Jan. 17, 3 P. M. | Italy, Sat., Jan. 31, 3 P. M.

FORTNIGHTLY TO LONDON DIRECT.

DENMARK, Sumner.....

Cabin passage, $70 and $80, currency. Steerage, $20, currency. Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool at the lowest rates. Apply at the company's office, No. 69 Broadway.

F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

## ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:

PEREIRE.....Dauge.....Saturday, Jan. 24
AMERIQUE.....Roussan.....Saturday, Feb. 7
EUROPE.....Lemarie.....Saturday, Feb. 21

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD (including wine) TO BREST OR HAVRE.

First cabin.....$125 | Second cabin.....$75

Excursion tickets at reduced rates.

American travelers going to, or returning from, the Continent of Europe, by taking this line, avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble, and expense. GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 58 Broadway.

## PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP LINE.

GREAT REDUCTION IN RATES OF FREIGHT AND PASSAGE.

The magnificent steam-ships of this line will leave Pier No. 42 North River, New-York, for Aspinwall, at 12 o'clock noon, as follows:

Jan. 2—CITY OF PANAMA. (new,) Capt. —, for freight only.
Jan. 28—ACAPULCO, Capt. Gray, for passengers and freight.
Feb. 7—RISING STAR, Capt. Jones, for freight only.
Feb. 11—COLON, Capt. W. Hudson, for passengers and freight.

Connecting at Panama with the large and splendid steam-ships of this line for San Francisco, and also connecting at the Isthmus with steamers for Central American and South Pacific ports.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

New-York to San Francisco, cabin, $100, or $110, currency, according to location.

New-York to San Francisco, steerage, $50, currency.

Steamers of this line for Japan and China leave San Francisco on the 1st of every month.

For freight and passage, or other information, apply at the Company's office, Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal st., New-York. H. J. BULLAY,
Rufus Hatch, Superintendent.
Vice President and Managing Director.

## FOR LIVERPOOL,

(VIA QUEENSTOWN,)

CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron screw steam-ships from

PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY TUESDAY, as follows:

NEVADA, Capt. Forsyth.....Jan. 13, 1:30 P. M.
WYOMING, Capt. Gerard.....Jan. 20, 7:15 P. M.
MANHATTAN, Capt. Price.....Jan. 27, 1:30 P. M.
IDAHO, Capt. Moore.....Feb. 3, 7 A. M.
MINNESOTA, Capt. Beddoe.....Feb. 10, 1:30 P. M.
WISCONSIN, Capt. Freeman.....Jan. 17,

Cabin passage, $80, gold.

Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30, currency.

*For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall st.

## ATLAS MAIL LINE.

BI-MONTHLY SERVICE TO HAYTI, VENEZUELA, CURACOA, MARACAIBO, JAMAICA, AND COLOMBIA.

First-class full-power iron screw steam-ships from Pier No. 12 North River.

For HAYTI, CURACOA, VENEZUELA, and PORTO RICO.

CLARIBEL.....Jan. 30.
CORINTH.....Feb. 20.

For JAMAICA and COLOMBIA.

ETNA.....Jan. 13.
ATLAS.....Jan. 30.

First-class passenger accommodation.

PIM, FORWOOD & CO., Agents.
Nos. 56 Wall and 59 Pine sts.

## ANCHOR LINE

Steamers sail from Pier No. 20 North River, foot of Dey st.

every WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

Passengers booked at the lowest rates to and from Glasgow, Liverpool, Londonderry, London, Belfast, Paris, Hamburg, Bremen, &c. Company's office, No. 7 Bowling green, New-York. HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

## NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships will sail every TUESDAY, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River, (foot of Cedar st.,) for Havana direct, as follows:

Steam-ship CRESCENT CITY, Curtis, Jan. 13.
Steam-ship WILMINGTON, Holmes, Jan. 20.
Steam-ship MORRO CASTLE, Morton, Jan. 27.

For freight or passage (having magnificent accommodations) apply to

WM. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 6 Bowling-green.

D. McKellar, Agent in Havana.
March 31, 1873.

## FOR HAVANA.

NASSAU, PROGRESO, AND VERA CRUZ.

New-York and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line, leaving Pier No. 3 North River, at 3 P. M.

CITY OF MERIDA, (Havana via Nassau).....Jan. 15
CUBA, (Havana direct).....Jan. 17
CITY OF HAVANA, (Havana direct).....Jan. 22
CITY OF NEW-YORK, (Havana direct).....Jan. 29
CITY OF MEXICO, (Havana and Mexico).....Jan. 31

For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

## FOR NASSAU, N. P.,

STEAM-SHIP CITY OF MERIDA

Will leave Pier No. 3 North River, Jan. 15, at 3 P. M.

F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

## NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one. Their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage, in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

# SHIPPING.

## CARDIFF LINE.

NEW-YORK TO CARDIFF.

The South Wales Atlantic Steam-ship Company's New, First-Class, Full-Powered Clyde-Built Steam-ships

Will sail from Pennsylvania Railroad Wharf, Jersey City:

DELTA.....Dec. 13
ANDES, (chartered,).....Jan. 24
GLAMORGAN.....Feb. 7
PEMBROKE.....March 14

Carrying goods and passengers at through rates from all parts of the United States and Canada to ports in the Bristol Channel, and all other points in England.

These steam-ships, built expressly for the trade, are provided with all the latest improvements for the comfort and convenience of

CABIN AND STEERAGE PASSENGERS.

First Cabin.....$75 and $80 currency.
Second Cabin.....$55 currency
Steerage.....$30 currency.
Prepaid steerage certificates from Cardiff.....$33
Drafts for £1 and upward.

For further particulars apply in Cardiff at the Company's Offices, No. 1 Dock Chambers, and in New-York to

ARCHIBALD BAXTER & CO., Agents,
No. 17 Broadway.

## FOR SAVANNAH, GA.

THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA, AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.

TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, AND SATURDAYS.

THE STEAM-SHIPS

VIRGO, Capt. Buckley, TUESDAY, Jan. 13, from Pier No. 16 East River at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
No. 62 South st.

GENERAL BARNES, Capt. Cheeseman, THURSDAY, Jan. 15, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling green.

SAN SALVADOR, Capt. Nickerson, SATURDAY, Jan. 17, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling green.

MONTGOMERY, Capt. Faircloth, SATURDAY, Jan. 17, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent,
No. 93 West st.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.

Superior accommodations for passengers.

Through rates and bills of lading, in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Freight Line.

GEORGE YONGE,
Agent Great Southern Freight Line,
No. 409 Broadway.

## GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE, FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

SAILING TUESDAY, THURSDAY AND SATURDAY from Pier No. 29 North River.

JAMES ADGER, Capt. T. I. Lockwood, Tuesday, Jan. 13.

GEORGIA, Capt. S. Crowell, Thursday, Jan. 15.
CHAMPION, (Ast. R. W. Lockwood, Saturday, Jan. 17

Superior accommodations for passengers.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.

Goods forwarded free of commission.

Passage tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of

JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents,
No. 177 West st., (corner of Warren,)
Or W. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 6 Bowling green.

Through freight tariffs. Passage tickets by all routes and to all points in the South and South-west, and further information can be obtained at the office of

BENTLEY HASELL,
General Agent Great Southern Freight Line,
No. 317 Broadway.

## EAGLE LINE.

UNITED STATES MAIL STEAM-SHIPS,
TO PLYMOUTH, CHERBOURG AND HAMBURG.

The elegant Clyde-built Iron Steam-ships will sail from New-York as follows:

HERMES, Capt. Kjelcher.....Jan. 27
GOETHE, Capt. Wilson.....Feb. 10
SCHILLER, Capt. Thomas.....Feb. 24

From Eagle Line pier, foot of 1st st., Hoboken. Rates of passage to

PLYMOUTH, LONDON, CHERBOURG, AND HAMBURG:

Cabin, first saloon, $120, gold; second saloon, $72, gold; steerage, $30, gold. Prepaid tickets from Hamburg, $36, currency.

The first and second saloons are on the same deck. The steerage is divided into sections for six to twenty persons, well lighted, and provided with dining tables.

For further information apply to FUNCH, EDYE & CO., No. 27 South William st. For passage

Apply to KNAUTH, NACHOD & KUHNE, General Agents, No. 113 Broadway.

## FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

THE UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

Regular mail steamers SAILING 23D OF EVERY MONTH, making close connections at RIO DE JANEIRO with the English and French Mail Steamships for MONTEVIDEO and BUENOS AYRES.

The splendid steam-ship MERRIMACK, Capt. W. Winn, will sail from PIER No. 43 NORTH RIVER, on FRIDAY, Jan. 23, at 3 P. M., calling at ST. THOMAS, PARA, PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, and RIO DE JANEIRO, going and returning.

First cabin passage to St. Thomas, $100; to Para, $150; to Pernambuco, $200; to Bahia, $210, and to Rio de Janeiro, $225, gold. Steerage half price. EXCURSION TICKETS, good for six months, at three quarters of above rates.

Freights greatly reduced.

Apply to WM. R. GARRISON,
No. 5 Bowling green.

## TAPSCOTT, BROTHERS & CO.,

NO. 86 SOUTH ST.

Drafts available in all parts of England and Ireland, and passage tickets by steam-ship or sailing packet, issued at lowest rates.

## SAMANA BAY COMPANY.

For Puerta Plata, Samana, and San Domingo City, the United States Mail steam-ship Tybee, Capt. Delanoy, will leave Pier No. 3 North River, with dispatch. Bills of Exchange on Puerta Plata, Samana, and San Domingo City, in sums to suit purchasers, for sale. For freight or passage apply to SPOFFORD BROTHERS & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

# RAILROADS.

## PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD,

THE GREAT TRUNK LINE AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.

Trains leave New-York, from foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts., as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman palace cars attached, 9:30 A. M., 5 and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 5 and 8:30 P. M.

For Baltimore, Washington, and the South, at 8:40 A. M., 3 and 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 P. M.

Express for Philadelphia, 8:40, 9:30, A. M., 12:30, 3, 4, 5, 7, 8:30, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5, 8, 10, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Emigrant and second class, 7 P. M.

For Trenton at 7:30 A. M., 2, 3, 10, and 6:10 P. M. Sunday 6:10 P. M.

For Newark at 6, 6:30, 7:20, 7:40, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:30, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5:20, 6:10, and 8:10 P. M.

For Elizabeth, 6, 6:30, 7:20, 7:40, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5:20, 6:10, and 8:10 P. M.

For Rahway, 6, 6:30, 7:20, 8, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5:20, 6:10, and 8:10 P. M.

For Woodbridge, Perth Amboy, and South Amboy, 6 P. M. and 12 night. Sunday 6:10 P. M.

For New-Brunswick, 7:20 and 8 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:10, 4:30, 5:20, 6:10, 7, P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 6:10 P. M.

For East Millstone, 8 A. M., 12 noon, and 4:30 P. M.

For Lambertville and Flemington, 9:30 A. M. and 3 P. M.

For Phillipsburg and Belvidere, 3 and 4 P. M.

Accommodation for Bordentown, Burlington, and Camden, 7:20 and 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 2, 3:10, 4, and 6:10 P. M.

For Freehold, 7:20 A. M., 2 and 4 P. M.

For Farmingdale and Squan, 7:20 A. M. and 2 P. M.

For Barclay street and Camden, 6 A. M. and 2:30 P. M.

Trains arrive as follows: From Pittsburg, 6:50 A. M., 12:35 and 7:35 P. M., daily; 11:55 A. M. daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:05 A. M., 5:15 and 10:27 P. M. Sunday 6:05 A. M. and 10:27 P. M. From Philadelphia, 5:22, 6:05, 6:50, 10:15, 11:55 A. M., 2:15, 5:15, 6:05, 8:44, 10:27 P. M. Sunday 5:22, 8:44, 11:55 A. M. and 10:27 P. M.

Ticket-offices, Nos. 526, 435, 271, and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts. Emigrant Ticket-office, No. 8 Battery place.

A. J. CASSATT,
General Manager. D. M. BOYD, Jr.,
General Passenger Agent.

## CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.

ALLENTOWN LINE TO THE WEST.

Passenger depot in New-York, foot of Liberty st. Connects at Somerville, with South Branch Railroad; at Hampton Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad; at Phillipsburg with Lehigh and Susquehanna Division; also with Lehigh Valley Railroad. Direct line to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, and the West; also to Central Pennsylvania and New-York State.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

Commencing Dec. 1, 1873.—Leave New-York as follows:

5:15 A. M.—News Train for Easton, Bethlehem, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c.

6 A. M.—Way Train for Plainfield.

7 A. M.—Way Train for Flemington, Easton, Belvidere, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Mahanoy City, Mount Carmel, Hasleton, Tunkhannock, Towanda, Waverly, &c. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

9 A. M.—Morning Express, daily, (except Sundays,) for Easton, Allentown, Harrisburg, and the West. Connects at Somerville for Flemington, at Easton for Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c., with through cars for Danville, Williamsport, &c.

10:30 A. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

12:40 P. M.—Express for Flemington, Easton, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Mahanoy City, Hasleton, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Reading, Columbia, Lancaster, Ephrata, Pottsville, Harrisburg, &c.

2:30 P. M.—Way train for Easton, Allentown, and Belvidere.

3:30 P. M.—Way train for Plainfield.

4 P. M.—Way train for Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

4:30 P. M.—Way train for Somerville and Flemington.

5 P. M.—Way train for Somerville.

5:15 P. M.—Way train for Plainfield.

5:30 P. M.—Evening Express, daily, for Easton, Belvidere, Allentown, Reading, Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Chicago, &c.

6 P. M.—Way train for Somerville.

6:40 P. M.—For Plainfield.

7:30 P. M.—(Emigrant)—For Easton.

9:15 P. M.—Way train for Somerville.

11:45 P. M.—For Plainfield.

For Elizabeth at 5:15, 6, 6:20, 6:40, 7, 7:30, 8, 8:45, 9, 9:30, 10:30, 11:15 A. M.; 12 M., 12:40, 1, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:30, 3:45, 4, 4:15, 4:30, 4:45, 5, 5:15, 5:30, 5:45, 6, 6:20, 6:40, 7:15, 7:30, 8:15, 9:15, 10:30, 11:45 P. M.

H. E. RICKER, Superintendent and Engineer.

H. P. BALDWIN, General Passenger Agent.

# RAILROADS.

## NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN, AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN DIVISION.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.
COMMENCING NOV. 17, 1873.

Passenger Station in New-York, Grand Central Depot. Entrance on 42d st.

TRAINS LEAVE NEW-YORK.

Trains for New-Haven leave at 7:05, (accommodation,) 8:05, (express,) 9:05, (accommodation,) 10 A. M., (express,) 12 N., (accommodation,) 1, (express,) 3, (express,) 3:55, (accommodation,) 4:38, and 5:10, (local express,) 8:10, (express,) and 9:10, (express,) P. M.

For South Norwalk 7:05, 8:05, 9:05 A. M., 12 M., 1, (express,) 3, 3:55, 4:38, 5:10, 6:35, 8:10, 9:10 P. M. For Stamford 7:10, 8:05, 9:05, 10:10 A. M., 12 N., 1, 2:23 and 3, (express,) 3:55, 4:38, 4,45, 5:10, 5:40, 6:35, 7:20, 8:10, 9:10 P. M.

For Port Chester 11:40 P. M.

Boston Express, via Springfield, at 8:05 and 10 A. M., 3 and 8:10 P. M., via Shore Line, at 1 and 9:10 P. M. The 8:05 A. M., 1, 3, and 8:10, and 9:10 P. M., stopping at Stamford, Norwalk, and Bridgeport. The 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M. connects with trains on Shore Line Division for Norwich and Providence, and the Connecticut Valley at Saybrook. The 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M. connect with New-Haven and Northampton Railroad at New-Haven; 8:05, 10 A. M., and 12 noon trains connect with Connecticut River Railroad at Springfield, and 3 P. M. for Montreal. The 8:05 A. M., 1, and 3 P. M. connects with Naugatuck Railroad, and the 8:05 A. M., 3 P. M. with Housatonic Railroad at Bridgeport. The 8:05 and 9:05 A. M., and 3 and 4:38 P. M. with Danbury and Norwalk at South Norwalk, and the 8:05 A. M., 1, and 5:10 P. M. with New-Canaan Railroad at Stamford.

Sunday Boston mail trains at 7 P. M., via Springfield at 9:10 P. M., via Providence.

Drawing-room cars on day express and sleeping cars on night express trains.

Tickets can be purchased at ticket office of company at Grand Central Depot, or at offices of New-York Transfer Company, No. 944 Broadway, and Windsor House, New-York, and No. 1 Court st., Brooklyn, who will also check baggage from residence to destination.

For further information of particulars see posters at hotels and depot. JOHN T. MOODY,
Superintendent of New-York Division.

E. M. REED, General Superintendent, New-Haven.

## NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.

—After Nov. 3, 1873, through trains will leave Grand Central Depot:

8:00 A. M., Chicago and Northern Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester and St Albans.

10:30 A. M., special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Rochester, Buffalo, &c.

10:45 A. M., Northern and Western Express.

3:40 P. M., Albany and Troy Express, Saturday only.

4:00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping cars from New-York to St. Albans.

6:00 P. M., Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Watertown and Canandaigua.

8:00 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls; also for Chicago, via both L. S. and M. S. Railroads.

11:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars for Troy and Albany. Way trains as per Local Time Table.

C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

## SOUTH-SIDE RAILROAD.

NOTICE.

On and after Dec. 1, 1873, trains will leave South 8th st., Brooklyn, as follows, Sundays excepted:

For Patchogue, and intermediate stations, at 9:30 A. M. and 4 P. M.

For Islip, and intermediate stations, at 9:30 A. M., and 4 and 5 P. M.

For Babylon, and intermediate stations, at 9:30 A. M., and 1:30, 4, 5, and 6:30 P. M.

For Merrick, and intermediate stations, at 9:30 A. M., and 1:30, 5, 6, and 7 P. M.

For Hempstead, Rockaway, and intermediate stations, at 9:30 A. M. and 4, 5, and 6 P. M.

Sunday trains leave Bushwick for Islip at 9 A. M.

GEO. F. CARMAN, Superintendent.

# STEAMBOATS.

HARTFORD BOATS—DAILY LINE.—Leave Pier No. 24 Peck-slip, East River, daily, (except Sundays,) at 3 o'clock P. M. Persons are forbid trusting any one on account of these steamers.

W. H. GOODSPEED, Vice President.

Saxton & Seabury, Freight Agents, No. 112 South st.
June 1, 1873.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon.

NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., (except Sundays,) connecting with road.

# SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN HOLT, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at his office, Nos. 115 and 117 Nassau street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of June next.—Dated New-York, the 29th day of November, 1873.

ISAAC DAYTON,
Public Administrator, and Administrator of the Goods, &c., of John Holt, Deceased.
d1-law6mM*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. HUTCHINGS, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES J. CRAIG, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of J. C. Havemeyer, No. 66 Wall st., or at the office of E. L. Fancher, No. 229 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of June next.—Dated New-York, the 20th day of November, 1873.

WILLIAM F. P. HAVEMEYER,
JOHN C. HAVEMEYER,
ENOCH L. FANCHER,
} Executors.
n24-law6mM

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. HUTCHINGS, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against DANIEL C. KINGSLAND, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their office, No. 55 Broad street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 25th day of March next.—Dated New-York, the 19th day of September, 1873.

CORNELIUS K. SUTTON,
WILLIAM M. KINGSLAND,
} Executors.
s21-law6mM

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against THOMAS WHITE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their office, Room No. 23, No. 10 Wall street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of July next.—Dated New-York, the 20th day of December, 1873.

ALEXANDER W. FRASER,
JOHN O'NEILL,
Administrators de bonis non.
d22-law6mM*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. HUTCHINGS, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARY DE FOREST, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their office, No. 168 Southst reet, in the City of New-York, on or before the 5th day of February next.—Dated New-York, the 20th day of June, 1873.

PHILANDER HANFORD, Executor.
Wm. Forster & De Forest, attorneys for executor, No. 58 Wall-street. aud-1aw6mM*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ROYAL BOUTON, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of business, No. 326 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 25th day of April next. Dated New-York, the 20th day of October, 1873.

WILLIAM S. PATTEN, Executor.
o20-law6m M*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of SARAH S. CAMPBELL, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of Wm. Scott Gerwin, No. 231 Canal street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 25th day of January next.—Dated New-York, the 25th day of August, 1873.

WALTER SCOTT JARVIS,
WALTER R. GILLETT,
Executors.
au25-law6mM*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GRACE BURROWES, late of the City of Pau, in France, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his residence, No. 48 Wall-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 3th day of May next.—Dated New-York, the 7th day of November, 1873. WILLIAM JAY,
Administrator of Grace Burrowes, deceased.
n10-law6mM*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARIA T. SCHIEFFELIN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his residence, No. 15 East Twenty-sixth-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 30th day of January next.—Dated New-York, the 25th day of July, 1873.

SAMUEL B. SCHIEFFELIN,
Administrator.
jy28-law6mM*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM BLACK, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 92 William street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of July, 1874.—Dated New-York, the 23d day of December, 1873.

JAMES BLACK, Administrator.
Scudder & Carter, No. 66 Wall street.
d22-law6mM

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.—PURSUANT TO AN order of the Surrogate of the County of Fulton, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against JAMES O. KENNEDY, late of the City of Washington, in the District of Columbia, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the executor of the last will and testament of the said deceased, at his office and place of residence, No. 11 Broad street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 6th day of July, 1874.—Dated this 26th day of December, 1873. HARVEY KENNEDY, Executor.
d29-law6mM*

# LOST AND FOUND.

LOST.—STRAYED AWAY FROM NO. 17 EAST 36th st., a white DOG of the Spitz breed. Ten dollars reward will be paid for his return to the above address.

$3 REWARD.—STRAYED OR STOLEN FROM NO. 232 West 40th st., on Thursday morning, a black and tan DOG, with a ribbon for a collar; answers to the name of "Tip."

# FURNITURE.

WALNUT FURNITURE OF GOOD STYLE and quality, nearly new, will be rented to a responsible party; sufficient to furnish a house; or the owner will act as managing housekeeper for the family. Small compensation, with security required. Address No. 493 Clinton av., Brooklyn.

# WINTER RESORTS.

BEAUTIFUL WINTER RESORT OF ST. Mark's, Fla., opposite Fernandina. Fla., climate similar to Southern Italy; sulphur springs, first-class hotel. For circular or information address BOWMAN & TAYLOR, Proprietors.

# HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES
At the Times Up-Town Office,
No. 54½ West 23d st., junction Broadway and 6th av.,
And the Times West-Side Office,
No. 308 West 23d st., corner of 8th av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

JERSEY CATTLE—PRIZE HERD—GOLD MEDAL.

A small, choice herd of Jersey cattle, consisting of two bulls, three cows, and a heifer calf; pure blood, very handsome, which have lately taken a herd prize gold medal; would be sold, the whole herd together, for $1,200. Apply to J. W. OWENS, Mr. Schiefelin's place, Tarrytown, N. Y.

HORSE BLANKETS AND CARRIAGE ROBES, SLEIGH BELLS.—A LARGE ASSORTMENT IN ALL GRADES WILL BE FOUND AT HARMER, HAYES & CO.'S, No. 72 Beekman st.

# BOARDING AND LODGING.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES
At the Times Up-Town Office,
No. 54½ West 23d st., junction Broadway and 6th av.,
And the Times West-Side Office,
No. 308 West 23d st., corner of 8th av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

A PRIVATE FAMILY OWNING AN ELEgant house in West 49th

# LOCAL MISCELLANY.

## THE FIRE DEPARTMENT.

### PROVISIONS REGULATING THE ANNEXED TERRITORY.

The Fire Commissioners have almost completed the organization of the Tenth Battalion, assigned to duty in that portion of Westchester County recently annexed to this City, consisting of the late towns of West Farms, Kings Bridge, and Morrisania. A general order will be promulgated to the department to-day, of which the following is an abstract:

The fire companies are located as follows: Engine Company No. 41, Third avenue, between One Hundred and Forty-sixth and One Hundred an Forty-eighth streets.

Engine Company No. 42, Fulton avenue, between One Hundred and Sixty-seventh and One Hundred and Sixty-eigth streets.

Chemical Engine No. 1, One Hundred and Forty-ninth street, between Eagle and Robbins avenues.

Chemical Engine No. 2, One Hundred and Sixty-sixth street, between Washington and Third avenues.

Chemical Engine No. 3, Division street, between Boston road and Cross street.

Chemical Engine No. 4, Morris street, between Railroad and Washington avenues.

Hook and Ladder No. 17, Third avenue, between One Hundred and Fortieth and One Hundred and Forty-first streets.

Hook and Ladder No. 18, One Hundred and Sixty-sixth street, between Washington and Third avenues.

The hosemen and laddermen of those companies receive $300 per annum, and will be required to sleep in the engine and truck houses, attend all fires, conform to rules and regulations now or which may hereafter be prescribed, attend at the houses on two afternoons in each month for inspection or practice, assist in cleaning the apparatuses and horses after each alarm, and in policing the houses when required, and shall have the privilege of pursuing their avocations at points convenient to the houses of their respective companies. They are required to provide the uniform, which consists of a uniform-coat, shirt, fire-cap, and fatigue-cap, dark blue or black trowsers when on duty.

At no time, night or day, shall the quarters of an engine company (using a steam engine) be left without an engineer or a competent substitute, nor shall more than one of the regular force of each company be permitted to be absent from quarters at one time. The regular policing shall be done by the engineers and firemen.

Until the fire-alarm telegraph system can be extended over the annexed district, the use of the Police lines has been granted this department. A dial instrument will be placed at battalion head-quarters, which, with instrument in the Police station at Tremont, will be used for sending and receiving alarms and messages.

Upon receipt of an alarm for any of the stations at any of the engine or truck houses of the battalion, which are provided with a fire-bell, six rounds of the station-number will be struck upon the fire-bell, which will be repeated upon the other fire-bells. An alarm received at either of the dial stations will be communicated to head-quarters by telegraph. Alarms for the stations hereafter named will also be struck upon the Mount Morris Tower bell. Commandants of companies not provided with a fire-bell will use due diligence in communicating an alarm to the nearest telegraph station or bell.

The following are the location of stations in the Tenth Battalion District until further orders: No. 921—Lower Morrisania, all that part of the town of Morrisania lying east of Third avenue and south of Westchester avenue. No. 923—West Morrisania, all that part of the town of Morrisania lying West of Third avenue and south of One Hundred and Sixty-first street. No. 924—East Morrisania, all that part of the town of Morrisania lying north of Westchester avenue and One Hundred and Sixty-first street, and east of the Harlem Railroad to the town line on the north, and that portion of the town of West Farms lying south of the northern boundary line of the town of Morrisania, prolonged to the Bronx River. No. 925—Upper Morrisania, all that part of the town of Morrisania lying west of the Harlem Railroad and north of One Hundred and Sixty-first street. No. 931—Tremont, the village of that name, and its vicinity. No. 932—West Farms, the village of that name, and its vicinity north to the town line. No. 934—Fordham, the village of that name, and its vicinity north to the town of King's Bridge. No. 941—William's Bridge, the village of that name, and its vicinity north to the town of King's Bridge. No. 942—Woodlawn, the village of that name and its vicinity, and all that part of the town of King's Bridge lying east of the New-York and Boston Railroad. No. 943—West King's Bridge, all that part of the town of King's Bridge lying west of Riverdale avenue. No. 945—East King's Bridge, all that part of the town of King's Bridge lying east of Riverdale avenue and west of the New-York and Boston Railroad.

The battalion commander is authorized, on behalf of the authorities of this City, to receive from the authorities of the towns of Morrisania, West Farms, and King's Bridge, all public property in use by, or belonging to, the several Fire Departments and fire companies therein situated, and to give receipts therefor.

All officers and men are admonished to be especially vigilant in the performance of their duties, pending the complete organization and equipment of the battalion, and the introduction of the fire-alarm telegraph; to familiarize themselves with the locations, the roads, streets, and avenues; to acquaint themselves with the localities from whence a supply of water may be obtained when needed, and generally to inform themselves upon all matters of benefit to the service.

## THE INFANT ASYLUM GRAND BALL.

Among the many admirable societies which the charitable sentiment of New-York has instituted there is not one which commends itself more universally to the heart and reason than the Infant Asylum. This institution is a fair exponent of the far-reaching love and tenderness of the American mind. In other countries there are Foundling Hospitals, indeed, where the secret mother, in stealth, with wildly-beating heart, deposits her offspring in a basket, rings a bell, and flees from the spot with such anguish as none save mothers can conceive. But the asylum which has been established here does far more than this. It offers a refuge to the unfortunate about to become a mother, with no prospect under heaven before her save suicide, or shame, or murder. It opens gentle, sheltering arms not only to the helpless infant, but to the still more helpless one whom the stern but necessary laws of society have ostracized. Nor is she, when her trial is over, and her crying babe turns to her breast, torn from it and forced to know it no more, as in foundling hospitals, but she is kept with it to nourish and care for it. For the loving wisdom that planned this asylum knew full well that in the tiny child there was more eloquence to save a wanderer from the path of vice than in a hundred sermons from the most persuasive clergyman. The mother-feeling awakens all the best instincts of a woman's nature, and here it is turned to the best account.

That such an association should be protected and assisted by every one of wealth and influence, was but natural. Therefore the public need not be surprised to learn that among the managers, both gentlemen and gentlewoman, there are representatives of every one of our leading families. The officers and agents have not been slack in obtaining subscriptions, but the field of labor is unfortunately only too wide, and the more money they get, the more good they do. Apparently the time has not yet come when they will be able to say that they have saved all the children and all the mothers who could have been saved. Also, they have bought a large house upon Sixty-first street, and Tenth avenue, upon which a sum of $38,500 is still due. To assist in the collection of funds for general expenses, and also for the payment of this debt, the managers give a grand ball at the Academy of Music on Tuesday evening. It is an occasion when all the beauties of New-York and Brooklyn will deem it their duty to attend, as an encouragement for those gentlemen who have opened their purses in so good a cause. That it will be a dazzling affair cannot be doubted, when one glances one's eyes over the list of the lady managers and reads with respectful sympathy the times of the social stars of the Metropolis. It probably will be the great ball of the season, and both on this account and because it serves so admirable an object it will, without doubt, be attended by every one who likes to welcome charity when she wears the robes of terpsichore.

## ATTEMPTED MURDER AND SUICIDE.

At 4:30 o'clock yesterday morning Thomas Jones, a native of England, twenty-three years of age, residing in the tenement house No. 466 Eighth avenue, cut the throat of his wife Kate with a table knife, and with the same weapon and in a similar way, subsequently attempted to put an end to his own existence. From the statements of the other tenants in the house, it appears that the unfortunate couple were married about four months ago, and had lived nearly all that time in a state of constant turmoil. Both the husband and wife were of very intemperate habits, and when intoxicated quarreled and fought in the most brutal manner. For the past month Jones and his wife have been drinking to such an extent that they have been almost constantly drunk. They were in this condition at about 4 o'clock yesterday morning, and were quarreling and fighting so boisterously as to attract the attention of their neighbors. Jones, during the quarrel, became so excited that he seized his wife by the hair, drew her head back, and with a table knife which he picked up from the table cut her throat in a fearful manner. The blood spurted out over his hands, and as he released his hold she fell to the floor. Believing that he had killed her, he cut his throat with the knife, and then rushed out into the street. An alarm was given by some of the neighbors, and Patrolmen Leddy and Crowe, of the Twentieth Precinct, were soon at the house. They arrested Jones and conveyed him and his wife to the station-house in West Thirty-seventh street. The services of a Police surgeon were quickly obtained, and the doctor, after examining the wounds, gave it as his opinion that they are not of a dangerous character. An ambulance was sent for, and both persons were sent to Bellevue Hospital.

## TRANSPORTATION MOVEMENTS.

The following petition for improving the Erie, Oswego, and Champlain Canals, and for a reduction in canal tolls will be placed on the desks of the Produce Exchange for signatures to-day:

*To the Honorable the Legislature of the State of New-York:*

We, the undersigned, merchants of the City of New-York, members of the New-York Produce Exchange, and others engaged in the commerce of the country, respectfully request your honorable body to authorize the completion of the Erie, Oswego, and Champlain Canals, by the building of vertical stone walls in place of the present slope walls, by the removal of all obstructions on the canal bottom, so that a uniform depth of seven feet of water may be maintained throughout the entire length of said canals; and also by the lengthening of the chamber of the locks through the use of some other than the present style of gates, and by such other improvements as may be needed to afford the greatest possible carrying capacity attainable with reliable navigation.

Your petitioners respectfully call your attention to the great efforts now being made, in and through other States, and especially by the Dominion of Canada, to secure the trade of the great North-west; and in order to prevent this trade from being diverted through competing routes, your petitioners urge the importance of effecting these improvements at the earliest practicable moment, and also that a reduction of the tolls be made to the lowest attainable point.

## IN THE POLICE COURTS.

At 7 o'clock on Saturday night, Charles Burke, of No. 222 Rivington street, entered the store of Park & Tilford, No. 921 Broadway, and asked to see some cigars. While pretending to make a purchase he secreted four boxes of fragrant Havanas in an immense pocket of his overcoat, evidently made with special regard to such unusual accommodation. P. J. Boyd, one of the salesmen, noticed that Burke looked rather stouter about the pockets than when he entered the store, and immediately looked for and missed the cigars. He called in Officer Gallagher, of the Twenty-ninth Precinct, and they searched Burke, and found the four boxes of cigars in his pocket. Burke was committed by Justice Sherwood, yesterday, at Jefferson Market Police Court, in default of $1,000 bail.

About an hour after Burke had been detected and arrested, another "customer," named Samuel King, entered the store, and also said he wished to purchase some cigars. Salesman Boyd, who was naturally on the alert after his previous experience, quietly kept his eye on King, and saw him slip a box of cigars into his pocket. He again hailed Officer Gallagher, and Mr. King was searched, and the box of cigars found. King was also committed by Justice Sherwood, yesterday, in default of $500 bail.

### DARING NOONDAY ROBBERY.

Thomas Reilly was arraigned yesterday before Justice Otterbourg, at Essex Market Police Court, charged with stealing a seal-skin sacque from the carriage of Mr. William R. Travers, of No. 19 Madison avenue, while it was standing outside Morrison's store on Broadway, near Twelfth street. Mrs. Travers and daughter had just entered the store, when Reilly and two accomplices approached the carriage on the side facing the street and before the footman could prevent it snatched the sacque. The footman pursued Reilly, and Officer Jones, seeing the chase, took part in it. Reilly ran into a liquor store in Twelfth street, which has a rear entrance, through which he intended escaping. The rear door, however, was locked, and before he could open it he was collared by the officer. During the flight Reilly passed the stolen property to one of his accomplices, who jumped on a University place car with it and escaped. Reilly was fully identified by both the policeman and the footman, and was committed for trial in default of $2,000 bail.

### YOUNG BUT WICKED.

Andrew Moll, of No. 204 West Thirteenth street, and Samuel Hollzapple, of No. 206 West Thirteenth street, two youths of eight years, quarreled on Saturday evening outside their houses. Hollzapple ran away, and Moll threw a penknife after him. It stuck in his back, inflicting a severe wound. Moll was held in $300 bail.

## MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS IN NEWARK.

The Common Council of the City of Newark is at present in a contest with the new Mayor, Mr. Perry, who has just been inaugurated. The people last Fall elected a Republican Common Council, but a Democratic Mayor, the latter receiving many Republican votes upon his public pledge to enforce the Sunday laws and prevent the violation of that day by the sale of liquor, beer, and by Sunday open-air concerts. The last Legislature in the enactment of the "Controller bill" provided that the Auditor of Accounts, an officer formerly elected, should be appointed by the Mayor and confirmed by the Common Council, and that in all other respects his office should remain as before. It was generally supposed that this appointment would be made by the new Mayor, (Mr. Perry,) but by the charter it was ascertained that the Auditor's term expired on Jan. 1, 1874, while the new Mayor did not come into office until the first Tuesday in January, the 6th. The outgoing Mayor thereupon, acting upon the advice of the City Counsel and other able legal talent, reappointed the old Auditor, and he was promptly confirmed, sworn in, and his bonds accepted. Upon the inauguration of Mayor Perry he declared the proceeding illegal, submitted a legal opinion and nominated another gentleman, who was rejected by a party vote. The Mayor now declines to recognize the Auditor as a legally appointed officer, and in order to relieve the position of doubt which conflicting legal opinions place on the subject asks the council to bring the question to an immediate determination by the proper judicial tribunal. The council has referred the matter to the City Counsel for advice, having refused by a party vote to instruct him to bring the matter into the courts. The contest promises to be a sharp one, but in the meantime the Republican official is in possession, and the Common Council refuses to confirm any one else for his place.

The new Mayor has signalized his accession to power by giving orders to the Police to report all violations of the Sunday ordinances, with a view to the prosecution and punishment of offenders. The Essex County Courts are also in session, and Judge Depue has charged the Grand Jury in reference to the alleged wholesale violation of the License laws. Between the city and State authorities the liquor dealers bid fair to have a "hard road to travel."

In view of numerous rumors and unfounded statements affecting the standing of various city officials, the Prosecutor of the Pleas has publicly called upon all persons having any information concerning any public officer implicating them in any misdemeanor to at once communicate to him that the matter may be legally investigated. This proceeding has been rendered necessary by unscrupulous charges made by self-constituted investigators, affecting the credit of the city and seriously injuring its business prospects, and justice to all concerned demands that the matters should be brought to light or further accusations should cease.

## MEDICO-LEGAL SOCIETY.

Mr. Clark Bell, in his inaugural address before the Medico-Legal Society, on the occasion of his assuming again the Presidency of that society, to which he had been re-elected, dwelt upon the growing importance of the society, and the interest awakened by it on public questions during the past year. He announced an increase of 148 new members, and reverted to the various subjects and topics which had engaged the attention of the rising society during the preceding year. The principal and marked point of the address of Mr. Bell, which is too long for our columns, and one which will be of most interest to the two professions of law and medicine, is the very pleasant announcement that the effort inaugurated last year to found a complete library on medical jurisprudence, was progressing most favorably, with every assurance of success. Our readers will remember that we called public attention to the very praiseworthy efforts of Mr. Bell and this society last year in this direction. We regard it as a commendable project, and feel certain that the leading men of the Bar must naturally feel a great interest in planting in this City a complete library which shall contain every known or published work upon medical jurisprudence in the English, French, and German tongues. The address of Mr. Bell contains a complete list of the donations thus far made to this object, with a list of the volumes already contributed, and a complete list of the members of the society, which we regret the present crowded state of our columns preclude us from giving in full.

## PAUPER LUNATIC STATISTICS.

According to the statistics of the Lunatic Asylum on Blackwell's Island, under the control of the Commissioners of Charities and Correction, there were 1,572 patients treated during the past year in the institution, of which the majority suffered from simple mania. One hundred and ten patients died during the year, being a percentage of seven out of the whole number under treatment. The number of patients admitted was 466, of which 84 were natives and 382 were foreigners. The total number discharged, including the deaths, was 435. Out of the discharged from the asylum, 145 had recovered, 67 were improved, 97 were unimproved, and there were 16 improper subjects. At present there are 1,077 under treatment, of which 28 are males, and 1,049 are females, 916 of the entire number being foreign born.

In accordance with the instructions of the Commissioners, nearly all the male patients were removed from this institution to the Insane Asylum on Ward's Island last Summer. The patients are daily engaged manufacturing articles of under-clothing and bedding for themselves and for other institutions. Last year 5,422 articles of clothing were made for the institution, 620 articles for Randall's Island, 200 for the Soldiers' Retreat on Ward's Island, 400 for the school-ship Mercury, besides repairing upward of 3,000 articles of clothing. Three patients committed suicide during the year. The statistics of the Epileptic and Paralytic Hospital attached to the asylum show that the number of patients in the hospital on the 1st of January, 1873, was 120; the number admitted during the year was 95, and the total number at present under treatment is 215. The patients manufactured 720 articles of clothing during the year.

## INVESTIGATION AT WOODSIDE, LONG ISLAND.

The affairs of Newtown School District No. 10, Woodside, appear to be in a bad way. An investigating committee of the tax-payers, appointed at a meeting held some weeks ago, have ascertained that there is no money in the Treasury, while the tax of $1 on each lot, the minimum of the last assessment, has in many cases been collected. The committee find that although a number of the larger estates are not to be found on the assessment books, the owners have paid large amounts of which no account whatever has been made. The committee have also traced all the expenditures of the Collectors, and still find a deficiency of between $1,000 and $2,000. The Collectors' books were found to have been badly mutilated. In some places one or two pages are missing, and in others six or eight pages in succession. The report of the committee, when completed and made public, will probably be followed by some action against the malfeasant officers.

## THE NEW-JERSEY LEGISLATURE.

### GOV. PARKER'S MESSAGE—STATE FINANCES—STATE PRISON, LUNATICS, GEOLOGY, FISHERIES, MILITIA—SUNDAY RAILROAD TRAINS.

The Legislature of New-Jersey convenes at Trenton on Tuesday afternoon, at which time the second annual message of Gov. Parker will be presented. The Republicans having control of both branches there will be no delay in the organization, as the officers will be selected at caucuses to be held in the morning. The message is already in the hands of the printers, and, as usual, advance copies will be sent to the press, although strong efforts will be made to prevent its publication before delivery, as was done one year by an enterprising journalist, who laid copies of his sheet containing it upon members' desks before the document had left the Executive possession. It is understood to be purely a local State paper, devoted to a review of the financial condition of the State and the various subjects of Executive, legislative, and general importance. The finances of the State are in an encouraging position; the bonds are above par, and by the State revenue the expenditures are met. The last Legislature imposed a tax of $1\frac{1}{2}$ mills upon each dollar valuation of real and personal property for State purposes for 1873. The valuation reached $612,996,106, an increase of $9,330,609 from 1872, upon which the State tax amounts to $905,498 24, or nearly $1,000,000. The sinking fund amounts to $1,336,-731 31, an increase from last year of $76,736 96, of which amount over $1,000,000 is invested in bonds and mortgages, and $246,000 in State and city bonds.

The sum of $164,652 has been paid for interest on registered and coupon bonds, and $100,000 of the principal has been liquidated. The whole amount of the debt is $2,710,000, which bears six per cent. interest, while the sinking fund receives seven, and at the present rate of accumulation the whole amount will soon be provided for. During the year about $16,000,000 of railroad property has been rendered liable to taxation.

The State Prison has some 640 inmates and is nearly full. The employment of the convicts has been remunerative, but it is stated that the contractor is about to close his engagement. By a new regulation of the inspectors, restriction has been placed upon visiting the prison, and the hours of entrance now are from 9 to 11 A. M. and 2 to 4 P. M., except Saturdays and Sundays. The health and discipline are good.

The care of the lunatics has been a source of much anxiety. Owing to the crowded condition of the asylum at Trenton, a new one is building, and in the meanwhile, until that is ready for use, the various counties make temporary provision for their surplus in their almshouses or temporary asylums. The new institution at Morris Plains will cost a million and a half of dollars before it is done. The sum of $300,000 was raised for it last year, $400,000 will be wanted this year, and probably $500,000 next year to complete the structure, which will be one of the most magnificent and in every way admirable public buildings of the kind in the country, and will be a credit to the State.

The geological report has just been made public. The northern part of New-Jersey has been mapped out with its subdivisions of Azoic rocks, showing 200 iron mines, the product of which last year was 670,000 tons of ore. The marl companies sent off over 100,000 tons of that fertilizer. Various drainage projects are in a fair way of successful results. Upon the northern boundary, the direction, latitude, and longitude of the western end, and the New-York line, have been determined by the United States coast survey, and its examination will proceed at an early day. It has been resolved to prepare a collection of the mineral and mining products of New-Jersey for the Centennial Exposition.

The regulation of the fisheries in the Delaware is also a subject of State interest, and a Commission of New-York and Pennsylvania, after thoroughly discussing defects in existing laws, have agreed that all fisheries in either State shall be controlled by the same laws; uniformity of legislation is to be secured, and no law is to go into effect unless concurred in by the Legislatures of both States. Joint action will be taken this Winter. It is stated that 60,000 salmon spawn have been placed in the Delaware, and 100,000 more will be introduced during the coming Spring. An effort is also to be made to restock the river with shad, once very abundant, but now nearly extinct.

The militia of the State is in an effective condition, and by a law of last year, liberal tax exemptions are made to members of the State National Guard. Inspections have been ordered of the various regiments. Last Summer the Second Brigade had a successful encampment at Cape May.

Among important matters to come before the Legislature at its next session, will be an effort for the repeal of the law authorizing Sunday railroad trains. For a quarter of a century, until last Winter, only one through train a day ran each way to carry the mail, and this was run in the after part of the day, so as to be the least objectionable to church-goers. Now mail, passenger and freight trains are run at all hours, and have caused much annoyance. Meetings of representatives of various religious bodies have been held and formally protested against it. Similar action was taken by the Episcopal Diocesan Convention, the Methodist Episcopal Conferences, and the Baptist State societies, and a unanimous protest was adopted. The repeal will be secured if the religious element has the control of the Legislature.

Various other matters of importance will come up for consideration, and although the approaching session may be dull of "railroading," it promises to be full of other equally pressing measures.

## THE PISTOL AGAIN.

At midnight on Saturday James Sullivan, aged twenty-seven, residing at No. 112 East Twelfth street, and employed as a bartender by Doyle Brothers, of No. 101 Chatham street, went into the lager-beer saloon of Ernest Geiffer, No. 107 Chatham street, and soon became involved in a quarrel with the proprietor. A fight ensued, during which Sullivan drew a revolver and attempted to shoot Geiffer. At this juncture Wm. Doyle, one of Sullivan's employers, interfered to prevent bloodshed, and endeavored to disarm him. In the scuffle which ensued for the possession of the pistol it was discharged, the bullet entering Doyle's breast, causing a dangerous wound. The pistol-shot attracted the attention of Officer Courtlandt, of the Fourth Precinct, who hastened to the saloon and placed Sullivan under arrest. Doyle was taken to the Oak Street Police Station, and was subsequently removed to Park Hospital. He refused to make a complaint against Sullivan, but the latter was held on a charge of felonious assault preferred by Geiffer, whom he had attempted to shoot. Justice Bixby committed him to the Tombs yesterday.

## CORONER'S CASES—A SINGULAR ACCIDENT.

Coroner Kessler was notified yesterday to hold an inquest in the case of John Graham, a native of Ireland, forty-five years of age, the proprietor of a liquor store at No. 285 Henry street, who was burned to death on Saturday night under peculiar circumstances. He went down into the cellar underneath his store to get some coal, when his long, flowing beard took fire from a lighted candle which he carried in his hand. The fire communicated to his clothing, and, before the flames could be extinguished, he was so terribly burned that he died soon after. Also in the case of Geo. Parker, aged four years, of No. 417 West Forty-fifth street, who was run over and killed by an ash-cart, at Forty-fifth street and Eleventh avenue, on Saturday evening. Stephen Murphy, the driver of the cart, is under arrest. Also in the case of Jacob Gaber, aged three years, who died at his parents' residence, No. 36 Jackson street, from scalds accidentally received by the upsetting upon him of a kettle of boiling coffee.

## LECTURES OF THE WEEK.

John Brougham will give recitations from his own writings, this evening, at Association Hall, in the Mercantile Library course.

Prof. Etienne Lambert will give a free lecture on the art of speaking French, this evening, at Twenty-third street and Sixth avenue, and on Wednesday, at 11 A. M., on the "Cultivation of the Ear."

Col. John W. Forney will lecture at Association Hall, on Tuesday evening, in the people's course of lectures.

Mr. Richard A. Proctor will deliver the second lecture, in a series on "Astronomy," at Association Hall, on Thursday evening, under the auspices of the Young Men's Christian Association.

## BALLS TO COME.

The second invitation ball of the Webster Blues, Company G, First Infantry, N. G., S. N. Y., will be given this evening at the armory, No. 118 West Thirty-second street.

The third annual ball of the Manhattan Lodge will be held on Wednesday evening at the Academy of Music.

The annual reunion of the Hoboken Turtle Club will take place on Thursday evening at Ferrera's Assembly Rooms, Tammany Building.

The Heavy Weights' ball will be given on Jan. 15 at Irving Hall.

The Twenty-second Regiment will give a reception at the Academy of Music this evening.

The French Canadians of New-York will give a ball this evening at Tammany Hall.

The O'Brien Social and Benevolent Club will give a ball at Teutonia Assembly Rooms this evening.

On Tuesday evening the Columbia Pleasure Club give a ball at the Teutonia Assembly Rooms.

Cercle Francais de l' Harmonie will hold their annual fancy dress ball at the Academy of Music on Thursday evening.

The Mozart Lodge, No. 38, Knights of Pythias, will give a ball at Union Assembly Rooms on Tuesday evening.

# WALL STREET AFFAIRS.

## INCREASED ACTIVITY IN SPECULATION.

Every week as it passes now witnesses still further recovery from the effects of the September scare, which at one time threatened to break up the financial system of the country. The banking institutions which were forced to suspend payment are rapidly making satisfactory arrangements with their creditors, and opening their doors for the transaction of business. In this way a vast amount of money has been let loose which is of the greatest advantage to the public at large and to people who, while worth fortunes, were unable for a time to meet their engagements. Securities of good corporations now find a ready market in Wall street, and can be turned into cash, which experience has proved is far more valuable than certified checks. The improvement is not confined to Wall street nor to New-York, but extends to every part of the country where manufacturing establishments which were forced to suspend work for the want of funds are again in full blast, and with large amounts of orders to keep them in operation. While business was stagnated everywhere for a time consumption went on the same as usual, and dealers in every kind of wares with reduced stocks find it necessary to replenish them to supply their customers. In this way the panic has been a positive benefit to trade, especially as dealers were in so sound a condition that but few mercantile failures were chronicled during the financial disturbance. Railroads have been benefited more largely, perhaps, than the mercantile community by the occurrence of the panic. In many instances there were defaults of interest, but these happened for the most part in the case of newly-constructed railroads or "wild-cat" enterprises, which no one ever expected would pay after their bonds and stocks were placed. There has been a general lowering in the wages of the employes of all lines, which in many instances will effect a saving of money sufficient to pay dividends to stockholders. The cost of railroad supplies is much less than four months ago, and every item of railway expenditure has been largely reduced. For a long time to come there will be no schemes for the construction of new lines of railroad, and the money which would otherwise have been practically thrown away in their building will be used to develop established lines which pay interest upon every dollar added to their equipment and extension. The best financiers predict an era of unexampled prosperity in all kinds of legitimate business, and regard the panic as a real blessing to the country in weeding out swindling and bankrupt corporations and putting financial interests upon a sound basis. For some time past the great check to prosperity has arisen from the fact that at certain periods of the year there was extreme stringency in money, partly brought about by artificial causes. This check is now in a fair way to be removed. So far Wall street has proved a true barometer to the returning prosperity, although prices have not yet risen to a point commensurate with the better state of affairs everywhere. There has been a disposition in all quarters to move cautiously, and not pay more for a bond or stock than it was actually worth. This has been of great service in making the advance in prices substantial and has prevented any strong reaction which might have proved disastrous while financial interests were greatly unsettled. Now that a solid basis of prices has been reached, it seems likely that there will be wild speculation in many specialties on the bull side of the market, particularly as money is plenty and likely to continue so. The great army of investors have not laid in a supply of stocks, and those who were courageous and fortunate enough to obtain them are not likely to sell out at low figures when they can reap still more handsome profits. The stocks which are most largely dealt in at the Exchange, and concerning the future of which there is the greatest gossip, are Union Pacific, Western Union, Lake Shore, and "North-western." Ever since the Government suits in the "Credit Mobilier" case were discontinued at Hartford, there has been a quiet but strong buying of Union Pacific stock, on the part of a wealthy New-York clique, with the object of effecting a change in the management at the ensuing election. At present the road is controlled by Boston parties, who hold the majority of the stock, and who made a vast amount of money out of the construction of the line by the "Credit Mobilier" arrangement. These capitalists sold out a large amount of their stock during the panic, supposing that it would be easy enough to buy it back again when affairs began to mend. The real commencement of repurchase, however, was at the time when the Government suits were discontinued, and quite as wealthy capitalists were then ready to bid against them. The latter wish to obtain control of the road for several reasons. The first is that the concern is now a monopoly, and is likely to be for years. In the next place, the earnings for the past year are far beyond what even the greatest believers in the road anticipated; and third, some of the opposition parties believe that a large amount of money can be recovered from the Boston people by suits on account of the "Credit Mobilier" transactions. The Boston capitalists are fully alive to the situation, and at the close of last week sent orders to several brokerage houses to take all the Union Pacific stock offered below thirty-five. The opposition say that enough stock to secure the control of the parties now in the management cannot be bought at any such figures, and hint that they own enough stock to carry the election at present. The contest, from all appearances, is likely to be a bitter and well-disputed one, as it is certain that the Boston ring will not give up the road without a desperate struggle. Should the New-York clique succeed in turning out the Boston management it is said that the Union Pacific offices will be changed to this City.

The memorial of stockholders of Western Union to the Executive Committee, which is now being circulated in Wall street for signatures, and which was published in THE TIMES last week, is attracting great attention. The list of signatures is headed by Russell Sage, who, it is understood, had a conference with Commodore Vanderbilt upon the subject recently. The memorial asks that the surplus, amounting to about $16,000,000, be divided among the stockholders in the form of an eight per cent. income bond. Should this be done, it will give the stockholders what they should have had a long time ago, in return for their confidence in the prospects of the company and the honesty of its management. The division of the surplus would give each stockholder a dividend of about fifty per cent., as well as make the property of regular stock dividends better by a reduction of the capital stock, it being proposed to buy in until the outstanding stock aggregates $30,000,000. Commodore Vanderbilt won much of his popularity as a railroad manager by his policy of a division of surplus, and his friends say that he will hardly change his tactics in the case of Western Union. English capitalists are now heavy buyers of Western Union, through Cyrus W. Field, who has recently succeeded in placing large amounts in quarters where cable stocks were purchased by his advice. The officials say that the earnings of the company have largely increased since the leasing of the Pacific and Atlantic line, which was formerly a formidable rival in the South and South-west.

There is still much discussion concerning the probability of a dividend being paid on Lake Shore stock, the prevailing opinion being that the Vanderbilt interest will not suffer it to be "passed."

## A DRUNKEN FATHER KILLS HIS INFANT CHILD.

Henry Breckenridge, aged three months, the infant child of John Breckenridge, No. 133 Douglass street, Brooklyn, which, on Saturday night, was beaten by its drunken father, as noticed in THE TIMES of yesterday, has died from the abuse. The child was all covered with bruises. Breckenridge went home drunk on Saturday evening, and, on entering his place, commenced to beat the helpless infant, whose cries attracted the attention of some people living near. When they rushed into the room the brute had almost killed his child. Margaret Breckenridge, the mother of the child, was found intoxicated at the same time. She was taken first to the Police Station, and, being sick, was subsequently sent to the Long Island College Hospital. The dead child was the youngest of four.

## ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

Lieut. A. Palmer, United States Navy, is at the Glenham Hotel.

Prof. J. F. Weir, of Yale College, is at the St. Denis Hotel.

Col. John Mason Brown, of Louisville, is at the Brevoort House.

Olaf Stenersen, Swedish Minister at Washington, is at the Hotel Brunswick.

Chief Justice Sir William Henry Doyle, of the Bahamas, is at the Clarendon Hotel.

Hon. Josiah Quincy, of Boston, and Gov. Howard, of Rhode Island, are at the Windsor Hotel.

Postmaster W. L. Burt, of Boston, is at the Astor House.

## MR. BEECHER ON THE PROCTOR LECTURES.

Previous to his sermon last evening, Mr. Beecher gave notice of the coming lectures of Mr. Richard A. Proctor at the Brooklyn Academy of Music, and earnestly advised his audience, young and old, to attend them. Mr. Proctor he took pleasure in commending to them as a Christian gentleman, as well as a scientist. The time was fast coming when no one would be deemed educated without a thorough acquaintance with the principles of modern science, and opportunities to hear men like Proctor or Tyndall should not be neglected.

## FATAL ACCIDENT ON THE ERIE RAILROAD.

Horace B. Fletcher was run over by an Erie Railway train, at the River street crossing, in Paterson, yesterday, and instantly killed. He was walking on the track, and it is supposed did not hear the signals of danger sounded by the engineer. He was about forty years of age, and married. He was employed in the Sloatsburg mines. His body was horribly mangled.

## A FRENCH CLOWN.

"It is sad," remarks the London *Daily Telegraph* of Dec. 26, "just as the pantomime season is commencing to be constrained to chronicle the passing away of one of the most famous clowns this age has seen. Deburau, the well-known *Pierrot*, is dead. Genius in the merry-andrew line is frequently hereditary, and the wonderful droll who has just expired at Bordeaux was the son of an equally-gifted and celebrated clown, the idol of the Boulevard du Crime, the prop of the Théâtre des Funambules, the hero of those classic buffooneries 'Le Bœuf Enragé,' and 'Pierrot Marchand d'Habits,' the darling of Théophile Gautier—whose criticisms made the clown's fortune—Jean Gaspard Deburau. Oddly enough—and yet, perhaps, not so oddly, when we remember the analogous case of Joseph Grimaldi—M. Deburau père had a horror lest his son should grow up a *Pierrot*, and, when it was necessary to choose a profession for him, apprenticed him to a painter on porcelain. Disliking this vocation, the young man obtained the reluctant permission of his father to cultivate the histrionic art to the extent of becoming a tragic actor, and he spent two years in studying declamation in the dramatic department of the Paris Conservatoire. But Deburau the elder died; a race of inferior mimes sprang up; the grand traditions as to how *Cassandre* should be best robbed and *Géronte* most deftly cut over the nose by the razor with which *Pierrot* shaves him, were in danger of being lost. The blood of Deburau boiled within him. He rushed to the Funambules, was greeted with ecstatic joy by the manager, bounded on to the stage, and was hailed thenceforth and until the day of his death as the greatest clown in France. His compeer, Paul Legrand, who had been so long a *Pierrot* that he used to say he could not recollect the time when his father was not in the habit of tickling him in the small of his back, acknowledged, with the candor of a true artist, that in many aspects Deburau was his superior; while the admirable 'Comique' of Franconi's, the esteemed *Auriol*, was wont to say, with a sigh, '*Je suis drôle peut-etre; mais je ne serai jamais Pierrot.*' The French clown, as all students of French funambulism know, is superficially a solemn and even lugubrious personage. He 'makes up' to look as meagre as he possibly can. He is clad wholly in white linen, and his face is floured, without the addition of any colored pigment. The leading *Pierrots* never sing, and are almost entirely mute. Wo-begone in visage, melancholy in mien, dejected in gesture, Deburau looked like the ghost of the comic muse; yet this astonishing buffoon could not be five minutes on the boards without inciting the audience to hold their sides for laughter. Scribe said that to see Deburau sit down on a chair was enough to cure a man of the toothache. When, as a barber, he operated on the before-mentioned *Géronte*, the spectators used alternately to shudder with terror and to scream with hilarity. He seemed to be so near cutting his customer's head off, that the performance resembled a caricature of the guillotine; and that so horrible a subject as capital punishment is susceptible of grotesque treatment is curiously manifest from the fact that a large proportion of the very best jokes extant have the gallows for their theme, while there is no droller episode in the immortal drama of 'Punch' than the interview of that ligneous clown with *Jack Ketch*. Extremes meet, and it was, perhaps, because Deburau was so inexpressibly sad that he was so intolerably funny.

It is pleasant to learn that the deceased pantomimist was a most estimable man. He had brought up a large family of orphan brothers and sisters, was himself married, and has left two daughters, whom he had most carefully educated. His conduct in all the relations of private life was most exemplary. Late in life he became a manager, and was not less prosperous as the Director of a theatre than he had been successful as a clown. He had acquired a large fortune, and by a single visit to Egypt, whither he went at the express invitation of the Khédive, he realized the sum of 200,000 francs. He was a scholar, an artist, even somewhat of a poet, and, although one of the most modest and retiring of mankind, had a proper sense of his own dignity. There was current some years since in Paris a story concerning him which has escaped the notice of his most recent French biographers, but which we have every reason to believe is thoroughly authentic. It was to the effect that he was once asked to dinner by a distinguished French nobleman—a Duke, academician, and peer of France, indeed—who, with very bad taste for so grand a seigneur, invited a party of savants and professors of classics and mathematics to meet him, and instructed them to 'talk shop' throughout the repast, with a view to putting poor *Pierrot* out of countenance. Deburau was himself, as we have said, no mean scholar; but he was overawed by the social distinction of the company, and persistently held his tongue. The discussions, however, concerning the square of the hypothenuse, the backbone of the megatherium, and the scholiast on Pindar, were at last too much for his patience. He drew back his chair, stood up, seized two tapers from the candlesticks on the table before him, turned a double somersault with that grace and agility of which he was so great a master, and, in descending, replaced the candles in their sockets. Meanwhile, a stare of blank amazement had pervaded the countenances of the assembled pedants and philosophers. 'Gentlemen,' quietly remarked Deburau, 'you have said what you know, and I have done what I know: *nous sommes quittes.*' Thus it will be seen that *Pierrot* had some mother wit as well as artistic talent. But all his mummeries and jests are at an end now, and the curtain must be drawn, for the farce is played out. The fame of Deburau, we may venture to predict, will be as lasting in his own country as that of Grimaldi the Elder has been in England—and that is saying a great deal; for, although nearly forty years have elapsed since his death, the pantomimic glory of 'Joey' has not yet begun to pale. Deburau was spared the dreadful physical infirmity which embittered the later years of our greatest English clown; nor did he ever feel, as poor Grimaldi felt too often, the icy hand of poverty. The French *Pierrot* was a prosperous gentleman, and deserved in every way the good opinion of the French statesman who remarked that it was 'unfortunately impossible to give *Pierrot* the cross of the Legion of Honor.' Yet it is something to have led a useful and blameless life, and to leave a bright and unsullied name; and to do this was the fortunate fate of poor *Pierrot*, who has just died at Bordeaux."

## THE NEW COMBUSTIBLE.

We stated, says *Galignani's Messenger*, a short time ago that a Belgian peasant had made the extraordinary discovery that earth, coal, and soda, mixed up together, would burn as well and better than any other combustible, and the fact has since then been proved beyond a doubt. The way in which he found this out is curious. He had been scraping the floor of his cellar with a shovel in order to bring all the bits of coal lying about into a heap, which, mixed as it was with earth and other impurities, he put into his stove. To his astonishment he found that this accidental compound burnt better instead of worse than he expected, and emitted much greater heat. Being an intelligent man, he endeavored to discover the cause, and found that a great deal of soda, probably the remnant of the last wash, lay about on the floor of the cellar, and that some of it must have got into his heap. He then made a few experiments, and at length improved his compound sufficiently to render it practical. The publicity given in Belgium to this discovery caused trials to be made everywhere, and it has now been ascertained that three parts of earth and one of coal-dust, watered with a concentrated solution of soda, will burn well and emit great heat. Many Parisian papers talked of it, but only one, the *Moniteur*, went so far as to make the experiment at its printing office. A certain quantity of friable and slightly sandy earth was mixed with the quantum of coal-dust prescribed; the two ingredients were well incorporated with each other, and then made into a paste with the solution above-mentioned. The fire-place of one of the boilers had previously been lighted with coal, and the fire was kept up with shovelsful of the mixture. The latter, in a few seconds, was transformed into a dry brown crust, which soon after became red-hot, and then burnt brightly, but without being very rapidly consumed. The fact of the combustion is therefore well ascertained; but before the system can be universally adopted there are some important points to be considered, such as the calorific power of the mixture compared to that of pure coal, its price, and, above all, a remedy for the great drawback attaching to it—its fouling the firegrate considerably.

## THE APPROACHING ROYAL MARRIAGE.

It is proposed that the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh after their marriage should make a state entry into London. The Queen herself is favorable to this idea, but it has met with some unexpected opposition from other persons in high quarters. It is believed, however, that there is every probability that a "national welcome" will be offered in this form to the daughter of the Emperor of Russia, and that we shall once again witness a repetition of the spectacle which took place on the entrance of the Princess Alexandria into London. There is to be a great illumination of the metropolis on the day of the marriage. The West-end tradesmen have begun their preparations for this kind of loyal advertisement, and the brilliancy of the illuminations will, in spite of dearer gas, surpass that which took place in 1863. The wedding cake has been prepared in England. The plateau was lately exhibited at Wolverhampton. It is made of silver gilt, is designed in the Florentine style, and is very massive. At first sight it has the appearance of a model of the Colosseum. There are three fluted tiers, divided by the Greek pattern; and at frequent intervals upon the apex there are small ornaments after the manner of pinnacles. At different angles at the base there are eight projections; four of them are surmounted with substantial bouquet-holders, and four with Parian statuettes, representing the seasons, and bearing fruit-stands. The circular base of the plateau is 2 feet 9 inches, and the apex 2 feet 1 inch in diameter; and its height is 16 inches; to the top of the cake, as it rests on the plateau, will be 9 feet. The plateau alone weighs eighty-four pounds. It has been designed and manufactured by the Wolverhampton Electro-plate Company to the order of Mr. Roston, of Bolton, who supplies the cake.

# CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

## NEW-YORK.

At the Fourteenth Street Presbyterian Church a musical entertainment will be given this evening.

Bishop Cummins preached last evening at Lyric Hall, between Forty-first and Forty-second streets, on Sixth avenue, before an audience filling all the seats.

A public rehearsal of "Uncle Jedodiah's Singin' Skule" will be given to-morrow evening at Association Hall, in connection with the "People's Course" of lectures.

A servant, formerly in the employ of Zadock Meeker, a milkman, living on Union avenue, Newark, stole ninety-five dollars from him and decamped. The money has since been recovered.

The Mayence Carnival Society gave a carnivalistic soirée in the lower hall of the Turn Hall, last night. The Bloomingdale Turnverein gave a carnival soirée at its head-quarters in Eighth avenue, last night.

The usual monthly concert of the Morning Star Sunday-school, No. 169 West Twenty-sixth street, came off yesterday afternoon. Addresses were made by Gen. Clinton B. Fisk, of St. Louis, and Mr. R. J. Thorn.

The New-York Turnverein gave an entertainment, at the Turn Hall, in Fourth street, last night, including an exhibition of Turner gymnastics and fencing, interspersed with vocal and musical exercises by the Turner Liedertafel.

The fifteenth anniversary of the German Free School, in Fourth street, was celebrated at the Germania Assembly Rooms, last night, by a social reunion, including musical exercises, vocal and instrumental, by the pupils of the school.

Chief Justice Daly, President of the American Geographical Society, will deliver the annual address, at the hall of the Historical Society, Second avenue and Eleventh street, on the "Geographical Work of the World for 1873," on Tuesday evening.

The International Working Men's Association Federal Council, resolved yesterday that they had no connection with the committee now striving to obtain work from the City authorities. They say the present agitation is being conducted by a few men having "axes to grind."

The managers of the Orphans' Home and Asylum, Forty-ninth street, have been informed that a woman dressed in black is going about the City soliciting donations for the institution. As no collector is employed by the managers, they warn the public that the person described is an impostor.

## BROOKLYN.

On Saturday, as the Roosevelt street ferry-boat Superior was entering the slip at the foot of Broadway, she struck violently against the pier, and a number of passengers were thrown down. Mrs. J. L. Irwin, of Newburg, had her hip dislocated and was otherwise badly injured.

Shooting at cats seems to be a favorite amusement in Brooklyn, but the practice is sometimes attended with no inconsiderable danger. On Saturday afternoon Mrs. McDonald and her family, residing at No. 1,053 Lafayette avenue, were startled by a pistol-ball which entered the parlor of her house, supposed to have been fired at a cat from an adjoining back-yard.

## LONG ISLAND.

The week of prayer was generally observed by the churches throughout the Island. Notwithstanding the rain and mud of the first part of the week, the attendance was good.

Patchogue Bay has not been so free of ice at this season of the year within the memory of the oldest inhabitant as it is now. An unusually large haul of fine oysters is the result.

Robert Canton, who shot Deputy Sheriff Jenkins, at Newtown, on New Year's morning, was, on Saturday, admitted to bail by County Judge Armstrong, in the sum of $1,500. Jenkins' wounds, though severe, are not dangerous.

The new Free Methodist Church at Farmingdale was dedicated yesterday morning with the usual services. A general quarterly meeting, preparatory to this event, was convened on Thursday evening and continued during the week.

## NEW-JERSEY.

Peter Kane was fined $25 by Justice Seymour, of Jersey City, for carrying concealed weapons.

Sarah Kilcany, charged with having attempted to steal jewelry from a store on Newark avenue, was committed for trial.

The Police of Newark are enforcing Mayor Perry's orders regarding the observance of the Sunday liquor law. A number of places, found open last evening, were reported.

Charles Wix, a machinist living in New Brunswick, died in that city on Saturday, from the effects of a dose of wild parsnip, which he prepared as a remedy for a cold, having mistaken the poisonous root for horse-radish. His wife took a small quantity of the mixture but recovered from its effects.

## A NEW-JERSEY CONTRACTOR ARRESTED.

John T. Smith, the contractor who made the excavation in the rear of the building on Monmouth street, Jersey City, which fell on Friday, killing two little boys, was arrested yesterday, by order of Coroner Mahan, and committed to jail. Bail was offered, but refused. The falling of the house is generally attributed, by those who have investigated the matter, to the excavation at the rear wall. The house fell in that direction. Coroner Mahan impaneled a jury, who viewed the bodies yesterday. The victims were buried in the afternoon.

## SEWING WOMEN IN BOSTON.

### THEIR EMPLOYMENT, HABITS, TASTES, AND WAGES—STATEMENTS BY MISS JENNIE COLLINS.

Miss Jennie Collins has written a letter to the Boston *Advertiser* in defense of the sewing women of that city, and giving reasons why they do not bestow more attention to general house-work when there is such a surplus of labor in the shops and such a dearth of help in households. She says that every day demonstrates the advantage gained by the wealth-producing women of Boston, from the fact that their "cause" was never managed by local politicians, although a persistent, yet unsuccessful, effort had been made for the control of that important army of working people. She infers that from the very nature of their social life and their varied interests, tastes, and habits, politicians would be the most unfit person to meddle with them. In order to remove some of the erroneous impressions that prevail in regard to the shop-girls, Miss Collins deems it necessary to state in the first place their position since the great fire. Twenty wholesale clothing-houses were burned down at that time, each of which had given employment to from 200 to 600 women. That number, added to the vast custom trade, drawing its patronage from all parts of New-England, will count 18,000 females employed on clothing alone, representing every grade of intelligence and taste, yet mingling together in the shop with a perfect democratic spirit. There, side by side, may be seen the child who formerly begged its bread, but who is now an expert in the business, and the child who was carried to school in the arms of a servant, but who, having escaped the slavery of a fashionable life, is now working out a happy destiny, rendered easier, perhaps, by her happy childhood. Still no one of them is obliged to mingle with disagreeable persons; yet, on the other hand, firm friendships are formed among the several classes, especially among those who are well paid. The wages of these women range from $3 to $20 a week, and Miss Collins instances the case of a girl in a Chauncy street shop who has made $35, and once her check was $40 for ten days. These must be retained at any cost, and those who work for smaller wages are less valuable because they take up as much room and are more care than three times the number of women who know their business. There is great pressure brought to bear upon employers to take little girls of, say, ten years of age, who thus have early instilled into their minds habits of punctuality, economy, and industry. Out of 400 women tailoresses, 200 live at home, very much to the advantage of all parties concerned and the public generally; thirteen in every hundred are the entire support of somebody else, and twenty-five out of every hundred are assisted by relatives. The writer indignantly denies that employers encourage bad habits among their female help by making improper suggestions when they offer low wages, she very properly considering such a charge unjust to honorable men and exceedingly damaging to the girls. To show the protection that is accorded to them, she says that the employers never had any direct communication with their help, but always through the persons in charge, whoever they may be, men or women. During the dull seasons, custom hands are retained and given sale work at custom prices, the employers knowing that their places cannot be easily filled. Respectability is a great point with these women. They can forego pleasure, work hard, put up with any inconvenience, but "good company or none" is the motto for them, and to prove that they have no trouble in finding it it is only necessary to give the statement of a foreman, who avers that in a space of fourteen years, in which he has never had charge of less than from 200 to 400 hands, only three cases of intemperance came under his observation. He further maintained that discreet and decorous conduct is the rule, not the exception, and no better proof of this can be given than the fact that the girls are sought by most estimable husbands, and they make frugal, thrifty wives in nearly all cases. Tailoresses only are described in this connection, but there is a sad picture on the other side of this question; yet with all the darkness, misery, and blight, in a fair and impartial investigation the shop-girls of Boston will rank high in the scale of New-England intelligence, thrift, purity, and faithfulness to duty. They are not stultified with rum and tobacco, and therefore have too much individuality to fall into the wake of the cheap politicians. By the unqualified support their "cause" has received from the most able and impartial minds for years past, the future is safe. There is only one method left open, namely, to help them to be able to earn good wages, and then to practice the economy that is so natural to all classes who are well skilled, as waste and ignorance are inseparable. That is the education that is needed, and the public mind should be brought up to it.

## CREATING AN INLAND SEA.

An idea, says *Galignani's Messenger*, was started not long ago on the practicability of forming an inland sea in French Algeria. There exists south of the Atlas, a chain of salt lakes called "Chotts," that go from east to west, following a general depression, which lies at an average depth of from eighty to ninety feet below the level of the Mediterranean. According to all probability, there formerly was a sea there, of which the Chotts are mere remnants. It would be easy to restore this inland gulf by merely opening a short canal connecting the Gulf of Gabes with the nearest Chott, according to the description lately given to the Société de Géographie by Capt. Roudaire, who has himself surveyed the Mel-Rhir. He states that the Chotts situated south of Biskra are a series of shallows, varying between twenty to sixty kilometres in length, and generally dry in Summer. They form a chain about 360 kilometres (225 miles) long from Chott-el-Faroun to Chott-Mel-Rhir, which lies in the meridian of Biskra. An insignificant chain of downs or sand-hills separates the Gulf of Gabes from Chott-el-Faroun. The surface of these shallows, as smooth as the floor of a barn, is sprinkled with salts of magnesia, which gives them the aspect of being covered with hoar frost. The western back of Chott-Mel-Rhir, at the mouth of the Wed-Cedra, is twenty-seven metres (eighty-one feet) below the level of the sea, and its bed has a slope eastward of twenty-five centimetres per kilometre, or four-tenths per cent. Should this inclination continue as far as Chott-Sellem, (sixty kilometres further east,) the the latter would be forty-two metres (126 feet) below the level of the sea; without this being ascertained, the latter Chott lies certainly lower than the Mel-Rhir. From various cursory observations, there appears to be no doubt that from the latter to the Chott-el-Faroun there exists an immense depression, which might be filled with the sea from the Gulf of Gabes. The advantages to be derived from this plan would be considerable. Sea-ports might be formed at eighty kilometres south of Biskra; the wandering tribes of those regions might thus be kept in obedience, and the numerous and rich oases of the Sourf and Wed-Rhir, whose dependence from France is merely nominal, would be effectually held under rule. The presence of the sea, moreover, would render rains more frequent, and thus fertilize the country.

## HOISTED

The second "intelligent animal" story of the Boston *Traveller* is this: "The hoisting horses, who raise the bales to the lofts in our wool-houses, became remarkably intelligent in their business, so much so that they work by themselves without direction. When the hook is fastened on to a bale, the horse, with head turned aside, notices it, and starts off briskly, perhaps from the knowledge that he thus escapes a crack from the whip. The other morning one of the workmen had on an army overcoat, and by some unaccountable accident the hook got caught in the belt of said coat. The horse, feeling the weight, started off, and up went the workman like a rocket. He was taken in, badly frightened and as pale as a ghost, at the third-story window."

## PRINT CLOTH MARKET.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Jan. 11.—Printing Cloths quiet and prices firm; sales of the week, 33,500 pieces, including 10,000 56x60, to be made at $5\frac{1}{4}$c., 1 per cent. off for cash; 5,000 64 squares Fair Standard at 6c.; 8,000 do. Extra at $6\frac{1}{8}$; 3,000 do. do., at $6\frac{1}{4}$; 6,000 68x72, 35-inch at $8\frac{1}{2}$c.

## PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

*In steam-ship General Barnes, from Savannah.*—Wm. Badger and daughter, H. H. Brigham, W. McLaughlin, E. Webster, M. Coley, A. Buchanan, Jno. Egleton, F. Baker, Geo. Baker, W. S. Hazen, Manuel Delgido, F. Duff, Jacob Smith, and five in steerage.

## MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises....7:23 | Sun sets......4:55 | Moon rises...3:17

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook..2:28 | Gov. Island...1:41 | Hell Gate....4:39

# MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK......SUNDAY, Jan. 11.

## ARRIVED.

Steam-ship Main, (Ger.) Von Oterendorp, Bremen Dec. 27 and Southampton 30th, with mdse. and 16 cabin and 46 steerage passengers to Oelrichs & Co. Jan. 5, lat. 48 43, lon. 31 48, passed a brig-rigged steamer, bound E.; same day, lat. 48 20, lon. 32 21, passed ship Lake Michigan, (Br.,) bound W.

Steam-ship Champion, Lockwood, Charleston Jan. 7, with mdse. and passengers to Jas. W. Quintard & Co.

Steam-ship Georgia, Crowell, Charleston Jan. 8, with mdse. and passengers to Jas. W. Quintard & Co.

Steam-ship Regulator, Martin, Wilmington, N. C., 60 hours, with naval stores, &c., to Lorillard Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship Gen. Barnes, Cheeseman, Savannah, Jan. 8, with mdse. and passengers to W. R. Garrison.

Steam-ship Old Dominion, Walker, Richmond, City Point, and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship Richmond, Lawrence, Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship Mediator, Smith, Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Lorillard Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship North Point, Foley, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Lorillard Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship E. C. Knight, Johnson, Georgetown, D. C., and Alexandria, with mdse. and passengers to J. C. Kenyon.

Ship Knight Companion, (of Liverpool,) Casey, Calcutta Sept. 14, Sand's Head 16th, Cape Town Nov. 16, and Point-a-Pitre Jan. 1, with mdse. to John D. Wood—vessel to D. R. Lecraw.

Ship Malta, (of Windsor, N. S.,) Mann, Liverpool 55 ds., with mdse. to J. F. Whitney & Co.

Bark Virginia, (Ital.,) Nenevich, Amsterdam 58 ds., in ballast to Slocovich & Co.

Bark Giacomo Mortola, (Ital.,) Chiesa, Boston, England, 52 ds., in ballast to order.

Bark Ricardo III., (Ital.,) Castellano, Gibraltar 30 ds., in ballast to J. C. Seager.

Bark Broderene, (Norw.,) Boe, Bordeaux Dec. 4, in ballast to Funch, Edye & Co. Is anchored at S. W. Spit for orders.

Brig Gloria, (Norw.,) Erichsen, Palermo 43 ds., with fruit to Phelps, Bros. & Co.

Brig Anna, (of Bermuda,) O'Connell, Inagua 6 ds., with salt to R. Murray, Jr.—vessel to C. H. Trumbull. Left in port brigs Melloon, of and for Shelburne, N. S., next day; Orianna, (Br.,) for Boston, do.

Brig Eugenia, (of Bangor,) Veazie, Palermo 42 ds., with fruit to H. E. Sprague—vessel to S. C. Loud & Co.

Schr. Rebecca J. Evans, (of Newburyport,) Fowler, Aquin 18 ds., with logwood to A. Nones—vessel to B. J. Neuberg. Jan. 4, off Wellington Island, passed schr. Minnie, (of Yarmouth, Me.,) bound N.; left in port schr. Thomas J. Frazier, for New-York in 10 ds.

Schr. Robert Wing, (of Boston,) Rainsgeard, East Harbor, T. I., 11 ds., with salt to Darrell & Co.—vessel to S. C. Loud & Co. Left in port, schr. Charlotte Jameson, for Baltimore in 2 ds.

Schr. J. K. Lawrence, (of Surry,) Herrick, Maracaibo 21 ds., and 14 ds. from the bar, with coffee to E. Pavenstedt & Co.—vessel to Warren, Ray & Co. Sld. in co. with schr. J. D. Perry, for New-York; left in port Wm. Phare, for New-York in 8 ds.

WIND—Sundown, fresh, N. W.; clear.

## BY TELEGRAPH.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 11.—Arr. steam-ships William Kennedy, from Providence; William Whildin, from Philadelphia; brig Mary Nickerson, from Havana.

Sld. yesterday, brigs Romeo, for Queenstown; Mississippi, for Demerara; Silas N. Martin, for Demerara; schrs. M. E. Dawson, for West Indies; R. C. Thomas, for West Indies.

Schr. Welcome R. Beebe, reported sld. for Aspinwall on Friday, has sprung a leak, and will have to discharge.

BOSTON, Jan. 11.—Arr. steamer Nereus, from New-York; barks Fenwick, from London; Sicilian, from Messina; Abbie Thomas, from Gattenburg.

A large three-masted schr. (name unknown) went ashore Saturday night on the inner bar, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Highland Light, Cape Cod.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Jan. 11.—Arr. bark J. Sargent, from Havre, and schr. N. T. Jerrell, from Savannah.

Sld. steamer Manhattan, for New-York.

FORTRESS MONROE, Jan. 11.—Passed out, barks Continental, Imperator, and Henry Knight, for the West Indies; Principedi Napoli, for Belfast; Divico, for Cork; Waaja, for Dublin; Angelica, Lesseps, Arturo, and Elizabeth Childs, for Queenstown, and Majestic, for Cork; ship Gray Eagle, for Rio; brigs Geo. Burnham, for Fort Defiance, and S. V. Nichols, for Matanzas, and schr. Matilda Brooks, for Sagua.

NORFOLK, Va., Jan. 11.—Baker Bros.' wrecking tug has just arr. from the schr. Charles H. Cook, before reported ashore 20 miles S. of Cape Henry; reports that the vessel has gone to pieces, and that her cargo of phosphate is a total loss.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Jan. 11.—Arr. steam-ship Oriental, from Boston; barks Guerard Esen, from Antwerp; W. H. Jenkins, from London; Assyria, from Havre, and ship Ragnar, from Liverpool.

Sld. barks Grazella and Osterlide, for Mobile; ship Ceylon, for Mobile; brigs Lorenso, for Barcelona, and Nelson, for Fleetwood; schrs. Nellie S. Jarrett, for Charleston; Cephas, for Baltimore; Katie Mitchell, for Bath; J. C. Thompson, for Jacksonville, and D. S. Siner, for King's Ferry.

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